6, Fleet-street, Le s. £1 5s.

ADAPTED FOR THE

By Major RICKARS. OF THE LEAD M

ED DEVOK. BY CH

IS. 84. FATHER AND 808.

OF A COLLIERY ESC.

The Mining Ionnal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1564.-Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

INING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—

With a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining shows at fixed prices and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent complaints have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, have been brought before the Chamber of the Mining resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:

"That no Members of the Mining Exchange shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, in severies shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."

Exchange, London, July 18, 1865.

W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 22 years.)

Mr. CROTTS has the following choice SHARES FOR SALE, and IMMEDIATE DELITERY, all calls paid, net, for cash -- 50 Bedol-Aur. 13s. 6d.; 5 Clifford, £26; 10

Calverton, £10; 50 Hottle Hill, 15s. 6d.; 25 Chiverton Moor, £3%; 25 Crebor, 34s. 6d.;
25 East Reswards, £3%; 10 East Carn Brens. £3%; 10 Frank Mills, £7%, ex div.; 25

Great North Laxey, 36s.; 3 Great Laxey, £205%; 3 Great Vor, £34%; 5 Great Fortune,
5%; 100 Great South Chiverton, 6s. 6d.; 20 Great Wheal Busy, £3%; 50 Lady
5%; 100 Great South Chiverton, £4 16s. 6d.; 20 Great Wheal Busy, £3%; 50 Lady
5%; 100 Great South Chiverton, £4 16s. 6d.; 20 Sorth Miners (20s. paid), 6s. 9d.;
10 North Easkear, £15; 20 North Terskerby, £2%; 20

18 Sorth Easkear, £15; 20 North Darren, 36s.; 15 Tresavean, £4%; 20 Prince
6 Wales, 3s.; 3 Treisaway, £18; 200 Dale (faily paid), 5s.; 50 North Dolcoath, 12s.;
19 Beford United, 32s. 6d.

*** OFFERS WANTED for Wheal Harriett, Kelly Bray, North Downs, South Grent
(**Company Company Compan

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE HAS FOR SALE at nett prices: -2 Basset and Grylls £9½; 10 Bedfed United, 26s.; 20 Bottle Hill, 15s.; 20 Carn Camborne, £1½; 10 Chiverton, £9½;
10 East Lorell, £10; 20 Drake Walls, 15s.; 20 East Russell, £3½; 50 East Jane, 10s.;
18set Cardon; 10 East Care Bress, £6½; 25 East Rosswarne, £3½; 10 Great Mills,
£7½; 40 Great Busy, £3½; 50 Great North Laxey, 35s.; 10 Great Vor, £33½; 20

Ramtet, 5s. 6d.; 25 Hallenbeagie, £3; 50 Leeds and St. Aubry, £4; 10 North Treskerty, £3½; 20 North Jane, 7s. 6d.; 50 North Minera, 7s. 5d.; 10 Rosewarne Consal; 30 South Lovell, £2; 50 Sortridge, £3; 3d.; 50 Tolvadden, Ss.; 5 West CarJame Laxe is still a BUYER of Drake Walls, Wheal Uny, West Frances, and Rose
warne United.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has 20 South Condurrow.
20 South Darren.
5 South Frances.
1 St. John del Rey.
5 St. Ives Consols.
5 Stray Park.
50 Tolvadden.
5 Tincroft.
2 West Caradon.
1 Wheal Baset.
90 Wheal Unity.

WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Sealest the Following SHARES:—
Aur. 25 Great North Laxey.
Hill: 10 Gonamena.
Towne Vean. 5 Great Vor.
10 Grn Dochan. 5 Gt. South Tolgus.
Tow. 30 Great So. Chiverton.
4 Amagamated. 15 Great Busy.
Kitoben. 5 Hingston Down.
ton Moor. 5 Hallenbeagle. Cook's Kitchen. Chiverton Moor. East Carn Brea. East Grenville.

5 Hingston Down,
5 Hislenbeagle,
150 Lady Bertha,
10 Marke Valley,
5 Mary Ann,
15 North Crofty,
5 North Treakerby,
20 North Basset,
15 North Roskear,
50 North Roskear,
50 North Roskear,
10 North Chiverton,
2 Frovidence,
10 Rosewarne United,
100 Rosewarne United,
125 Snasefell,
25 Snasefell,
25 :- Great Laxey (new

2 West Caradon.

1 Wheal Basset.

80 Wheal Unity.

15 Wheal Crebor.

10 Wheal Greutlid.

2 West Chiverton.

100 Wheal Harriett.

5 Wheal Buller.

5 Wheal Buller.

5 Wheal Chiverton.

15 West Basset.

75 Wheal Edward.

besset a STUCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound adits and punctuality in all his engagement.

Irsier my correspondents to my remarks in page 529 of this day's Journal.

R.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Great Laxey

losswarms Consols, Mandita, Great South Chiverton, West Chiverton, Wheal Chiver

m, North Miners, North Basset, and Snasfell.

Bankers: Messers. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

R. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND

S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, 18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. JAMES WALITON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48
READNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mighin
Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES
BOWN CHAMBERS, THERADNEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
STRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 14 per cont.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE
DEALER has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more exlimits and convenient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL opmits Great Winchester-street. — June 30, 1865.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 3, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING MINING

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SATTER SATT

Bankers: Irre on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at Set Description of the property of the

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways. Financial. Steamship

English Funds Docks. Water Works. Hotel. Irrigation. Devon's Mines

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

M. PETER WALTSON, SAVORA and of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at net prices for cash of the choice of the purchase of the choice of

PURCHASE or SALE of every description of fortinghity settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for each or half-monthly settlements at the closest posible market pricas of the day.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favorable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Raliways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steam oreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special reendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any busine ulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

Peter Watson, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

E D W A R D C O O K E, S H A R E D E A L E R, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
EDWARD COOKE deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kinedom (fraction).

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

W I L L I A M S E W A R WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C., and MINING EXCHANGE.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

L L I A M W A
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M ESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lottbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), has FOR

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

180 St. Just Consols, 1s. 9d. 10 Vigra and Ciogau, £9. 40 (19 Bray, 5s. 10d. 40 (19 Br

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, Member of the Mining Exchange (23 years'experience), DEALS at close prices in MINING SHARES, as BUYER or SELLER. GEORGE RICE will return from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall next week, when he will be in a position to give sound and valuable information upon several of n

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, close market pr Bedford United. Bottle Hill.

Frank Mills.
Frontino and Bollvia.
Gawton United.
Gawton United.
Great Laxey.
Great Basy.
Great North Laxey.
Great North Laxey.
Great South Tolgas.
Great South Tolgas.
Tincroft.
Trencrom.
Hallenbeagle.
Kelly Bray.
Lady Bertha.
Marke Valley.
Morth Crobor.
Wheal Mary Ann.
Wheal Crebor.
Wheal Ross.
South Crobor.
Wheal Ross.
South Greated.
Wheal Ross.
South Grances.
Tincroft.
Trencrom.
West Chiverton.
West Chiverton.
Wheal Buller.
Wheal Mary Ann.
Wheal Ross.
South Greated.
Wheal Ross. Bottle Hill.
Chiverton.
Camborne Vean.
Condarrow.
Citiford Amalgamate
Chiverton Moor.
Drake Walls.
East Lovell.
East Coul.
East Gunnislake.
East Russell.
Great North Downs.
East Canadon. Tincroft.
Trencrom.
West Chiverton.
West Caradon.
Wheal Buller.
Wheal Mary Ann.
Wheal Crebor.

Ioney advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of London. Aug. 11, 1865.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.

State number and lowest price:

"Trencorm.

"Richard (Lelant).

"Richard (Lelant).

"Richard (Lelant).

"Richard (Lelant).

SOUTH CALLINGTON bids fair to turn out a prize. Investors should now turn their attention to this property, which offers such advantages. An important improvement has taken place, as will be seen by reference to the agenty report, published in this day's Journal.—For further information, apply to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD

Business promptly transacted on most favourable terms. Mines inspected at two days notice. Shares for sale on very reasonable terms in the leading market mines for cash or time on. Security required for time bargains.—August 11, 1865.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy
West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodafoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols,
Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These
shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.
Advertisements have recomity been inserted in the columns of the Minino Journal
by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten that
holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to full their contracts: this gadam
has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Christion
shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving ordence
to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND 1) (6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF SHARES, BY
PUBLIC AUCTION, will take place at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley,
Cornhill, on THURSDAY, the 7th September next, at Two o'clock, and he particularly
requests parties desirous of putting up shares at this sale to let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, the 31st inst., in order that they may be advertised and
inserted in the catalogues.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to SELL, BY M. K. T. HOMAS has received instructions to SELL, BY
PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE THOUSAND SHARES of £2 each (fully paidup) in the SAINT BRIDE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED); and any
party wishing to purchase them can have them upon very reasonable and invourable
terms. Also—
10 Bryn Gwiog. 1 South Toigus.
100 Frontino and Bolivia.
50 Bedol-Aur. 25 Central Minera.
2 Minera Mining Co., Limited (paying regular
paid).
6, New Broad-street, August 11, 1865.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY.—Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of its members, held on Tuesday, July 18, a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to suspend or dismiss any member advertising shares at fixed prices.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, M. R. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public in general, and his clients in particular, appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle, objected to the resolution; but having regard to the laws of the Institution, for the present, or until the said resolution; should, however, the same be confirmed, I appeal to my clients for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 15 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support; I ask no more. My office being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such stock by that means frequently meet with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock. moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such stock by that means fre-quently meet with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th July, are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

s therein quoted, free or commission:—
20 Grylls Florence.
55 New Martha.
20 North Miners, bearing
20 per cent. preferential dividend (15s, paid).
20 North Phenix.
30 Wheat Union. John Gwieg.

20 Bedford United.

5 Cargoll.

40 Carn Camborne.

50 Cape Corn. (35s. paid).

30 Dale.

20 East Vor.

10 Great Wheal Busy. paid). 20 North Phoenix. 20 North Frances.

Mr. F. G. Lawe has also business in the following shares, and would be a seller at

trifle above the dealers' buying prices:

Closing prices.

East Caradon . £11 15 0 . £12 5 0 Great No. Laxey. £ 1 12 6 . £1 17 6
East Rosewarne. 3 0 0 . 3 5 0 New Wh. Lovell. 0 10 0 . 1 0 0
East Provinee. 0 10 0 . 0 15 0 Lady Bertha. . 0 7 6 . £ 1 17 6
Frank Mills* . 6 15 0 . 7 0 0 South Condurrow 3 2 6 . 3 7 6
Great Wh. Vor. 33 15 6 . 34 5 0 North Treskerby. 2 2 6 . 2 5 0
East Rossell . 3 5 0 . 3 10 0 West Chiverton. 75 0 0 . 77 10 0
Frontino & Boilv . 3 0 0 . 3 5 0 Proser United. 1 15 0 . 2 0 0
Bottle Hill . 0 12 6 . 0 15 0 Trencrom . 4 5 0 . 4 15 0
Bedford United. 1 5 0 . 1 10 0 Wheal Trelawny 17 10 0 . 18 0 0

Ex dividend.

Advances made on mining shares.

Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for cash.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

JOHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED SIX YEARS.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Money advanced on good mining shares. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MINE SETT FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE MINE SETT FOR SALE in a FIRST-RATE MINING LOCALITY in the neighbourhood of CAMBORNE. Terms moderate. For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. JOHN R. DANIELL, solicitor, Camborne, Cornwail.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE SIXTH PART OF STARE in a VALUABLE and LUCRATIVE MINING BUSINESS in SOMERSETSHIRE.—For particulars, apply to Mr. G. Millard, solicitor, Axbridge, near Weston-super-Mare,

AN OPPORTUNITY is OFFERED for a GENTLEMAN, well acquainted with COLLIERIES, and having a sum of £4000 at his disposal, to JOIN the MANAGING PARTNER of a concern which promises to be extremely increative. Principals or solicitors only treated with. For particulars, apply to G. D'ARCEY CLARE, Esq., solicitor, Mansfield.

NORTH POOL MINE,—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES ON SALE, for cash. Offers, for all or part, to "Delta," care of Mr. Oates, Wellow Gate, Grimsby.

ANT-Y-IAGO MINE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM AGAINST this MINE are REQUESTED to FORWARD the SAME orthwith, to the office of the company, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, E.C. WM. WARD, Sec.

Harris and co., stock and sharebrokers, and financial agents, 15, george street, mansion house, london, e.c.

M R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND BLINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. This mine will soon be drained to the bottom level, when a great and important advance in the price of shares must take place. Full particulars given on application.

BUYER of Central Miners, North Dolcoath, and Chiverton.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the Laxer Durrance, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, NA ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS-SEEKING to INVEST in bong fide MINES.

RICHARDS BROTHERS, ABBET MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

CHIVERTON DISTRICT.—A SECTIONAL PLAN, SHOWING the WORKINGS of CHIVERTON MINE, can be had gratia, on application, by post or personally, to Mr. Edward Brewis, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad, treet, London; and 73, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Type.

12, 1350 copies already distributed, and early application necessary for the few translates.

WO RAILWAY BONDS (of £500 each, secured on a first-class Line), FOR SALE, to pay Ten per cent.—Full particulars of Messrs. BARRETT and Co., 9, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, where their "Monthly Review of Railway, and Min a Securities" can be had on application.

Original Correspondence.

METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING IN WALES.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article which appeared in last week's Journal, under the head of "Metallic Mining and Quarrying in Wales," by "our own correspondent." Such a subject, properly treated, can hardly fail to be equally instructive and interesting to your readers. It is of the first importance, however, that the question should be discussed in a bona fide and honourable manner, and that gentlemen who assume anonymously to create and guide public onition on such appliest should sonymously to create and guide public opinion on such subjects should be just in their criticisms, accurate in their statements, and thoroughly equainted with the subjects on which they write; otherwise they are in

acquainted with the subjects on which they write; otherwise they are in danger of being misled by interested parties, whose sole object is to aggrandise themselves by depreciating the property of others. The article in question smacks of this very vice.

That your correspondent has fallen into this error must be obvious to every reader, inasmuch as the article supplies no information as to "metallic mining and quarrying in Wales," but consists of a magniloquent eulogium on Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; a sneer at Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, the eminent mining engineers; a libel on myself; and then follows the principal object the writer seems to have had in view—to misrepresent the property, and damage the interest of the Mold Consoli-

then follows the principal object the writer seems to have had in view—to misrepresent the property, and damage the interest of the Mold Consolidated Lead Mining Company.

Your correspondent, in the most oracular manner, states that the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd Mines are "the wettest mines" in Wales. How he arrives at that conclusion is best known to himself. This, however, is quite certain, that no man of business would attach the slightest wales to an expire or given on a purple of the leaf that the slightest wales to an expire or given on a purple of the leaf that the slightest.

ever, is quite certain, that no man of business would attach the slightest value to an opinion given on a such a subject, unless he knew the name, the qualification, and the character of the person pronouncing the opinion. Your correspondent may be a gentleman of the highest honour, who has distinguished himself as a skilful engineer, and a successful "metallic" miner; but, on the other hand, he may be a mere adventurer. It is clear, therefore, that however he may dogmatise on the subject of "metallic mining," your readers must be at a loss to know what his opinions are worth; because it must be borne in mind this is is not simply an abstract question, but one of engineering and management, and, indeed, in this case one of fact. It is pre-eminently one of those questions on which if a man pronounces an opinion at all he is bound to give the guarantee of his name. I venture to say no man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd Mines would put his name to the article of which I complain.

respect to the water at Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd, he is completely at fault. This question has occupied the most serious atten-tion of the directors of the Mold Consolidated Lead Mining Company, and has been made by them the subject of a most searching investigation. In this they have had the able counsel of Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeff-In this they have had the able counsel of Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeff-cock, of Derby; Mr. Henry Beckett, F.G.S., of Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Darlington, of Minera; Mr. G. Darlington, of Wrexham; Mr. J. Pryor, manager of the East Mess-y-Safn Mine, Mold; together with the verbal testimony of Mr. Joel Williams, who was for some years agent of the Mold Mines; Mr. R. Williams, gent to the Lords of Mold; and men who worked in the mine at the time it stopped. And all concurred in the opinion that there cannot be the slightest difficulty in dealing with the water at either Cat Hole or Gwern-y-Mynydd. It has been proved to the directors, on unquestionable evidence, that the engine on Cat Hole kept the mine clear of water, working four strokes per minute in summer, and never exceeding seven strokes per minute in winter and at flood times. Moreover, in addition to the evidence and strongly-expressed opinions of the gentlemen above referred to, Mr. Darlington possesses the original minutes of the old company, and periodical reports made to them, referring to the above mine; and from them it is perfectly clear that the water never was a difficulty, after the erection of the large engine, either at Cat Hole or Gwern-y-Mynydd.

Now, Sir, I venture to think that opinions formed, and deliberately pronounced, by the gentlemen before-named, are not lightly to be ignored,

nounced, by the gentlemen before-named, are not lightly to be ign inasmuch as they would not form opinions on a subject so vital, much less would they pledge their professional reputation for their accuracy, unless fortified by the most satisfactory proof. The fact is, the (so-called) water

would they peage their professional reputation for their accuracy, unless fortified by the most satisfactory proof. The fact is, the (so-called) water difficulty at Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd is a mere bugbear, and no-body knows this better than Messrs. Taylor and Sons.

If your correspondent will be at the pains to enquire, he will find that the original Mold mines embraced a large area of the district; and it is quite true that some of the mines, especially those in the neighbourhood of Rhyd-y-Mwyn, were so overwhelmed with water and sand as to render the working of them almost impracticable; and had it not been for the the working of them almost impracticable; and had it not been for the wealth obtained from Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd, the Mold mines must have collapsed long before they did.

It is the opinion of everyone consulted on the subject of these miner It is the opinion of everyone consumed on the subject of since limbs, that by skilful and judicious working they will be not less profitable than the great Minera Mine. Of this I feel as certain as I am of my own existence. We have in the gentlemen forming the board of directors a sufficient guarantee that the mines will be intelligently and economically worked.—Mold, Aug. 9.

W. Martin.

MOLD CONSOLIDATED MINES.

MOLD CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Sir.,—Your special correspondent has made some observations upon this mine, in his general letter of last week, which are so inaccurate, and so calculated to mislead the public, that I venture to ask space for their contradiction. Your correspondent most cleverly mixes up the water of the old Pen-y-ffron, Pant-y-mwyn, and other of the Mold Mines, as they stood in one gigantic assemblage of undertakings under the elder Mr. Taylor's direction in 1840, with the water of Cat Hole and Gwern-y-mynydd. Now, I can hardly conceive that a man whom I know has been in the district for some months past can be so ill-informed of the position and character of the strata and old mines of the Mold field, as to do this by mere accident. The Pant-y-mwyn Mine, from whence the major quantity of water in the old Mold Mines came, is situated, engine-shaft from engine-shaft in each mine, one mile three-and-a-half farlongs in a direct line from the Cat Hole Mine, and there is no communication whatever between the two setts. The quantity of water mentioned by your correspondent came entirely from the northern mines, belonging to the old Mold Mines Company—a series of setts so extensive that, as Mr. Taylor stated in 1824, "the mines are a separate set of undertakings, each distinct in itself." Again (and I quote from an authority which no one can question), Mr. Taylor, sen, has left in on written record, that when, in 1844, he thought that a subterranean communication might have existed between the water of the Cat Hole and Pant-y-mwyn Mines, and with a view of relieving the latter to some extent, should such be the case, he directed upon the Pant-y-mwyn water, and it was evidect that no such communication existed." New, surely your correspondent, if so well-informed upon the state of the water in the Mold Consolidated Mines as he pretends to be, must have known this fact, even if he did not know that Mr. Taylor, sen, has left is on well-informed upon the state of the water in the Mold Consolidated Mines as he p

strata and rocks, which is not the case with Cat Hole and the watery Pant-y-mayn, Pen-y-ffron, &c., to the north.

I trust that the above remarks will finally set at rest the question of water in these mines: other cases, and not water, caused them to be stopped. No doubt the great run of ore found in Cat Hole and new rought, but from Cat Hole I cannot expect great returns; Mr. John Taylor, senior, was too good a miner to leave his ground either slovenly or ill-wrought. From the Heling Sun vein, in Cat Hole, I have the same great hopes that Mr. Taylor had when he projected and apartially drove his cross-cut from the engine-shaft to cut that lode. This was afterwards abandoned for a time, and eventually, through various causes, was never resumed, but my hopes centre in Gwern-y-mynydd, and the plece of ground near Francis-engine-shaft, and below its bottom. We have combined the conflicting interests of former days, and are now taking up a deep adit level from the Mold side, which will take all the water, by going under the parting between the mountain limestone and Silurian measures, which everywhere exists in the North Wales lead district; and should any quantity of water come towards the mines, it must be caught by this level.

I quite agree with your correspondent's observations about royalities; 1-15th is quite high enough for old mines, or, indeed, for any new ones. We have got the royalty Mr. Keates vanily strived to get, and we have an available capital of 42,0001, (not 34,0001.), to work the mines, against Mr. Keates's proposal to work with 10,0002. In a man who knows the district so well thought 10,0002, mongh, surely \$4,0001. Surply surgless of the state of the letter in last week's Journal, I could not have given him credit for such an extraordinary jumble of facts, statements, and mines. It is as simply absurd for him to state that the Pen-y-ffron and Pant-y-mwyn water fines its as a for him to state that the Pen-y-ffron and Pant-y-mwyn water fined its way to Cat Hole. If at no time Cat Hole and Gwern

be terrified at what is, for such an un lertaking, really a trivial quantity of water, om the school to which your correspondent plus Perhaps, after the foregoing quotations from the school to which your correspondent pins his faith—that of the Mesers. Taylor—he may be willing to admit the truth of the statement that the water can never be really heavy in the Moid Consolidated Mines; and when he may be disposed to enlighten the shareholders of that mine, and me in particular, as to the menhinery and pitwork necessary to deal with our enemy, if he will call on me, as he has before, I shall show him a few documents with the flat of Mr. John Taylor, sen., which will, I think, give him some new impressions of the Mold Mines generally. Meanwhile, I do think that nothing is to be gained by smering at the efforts, even if ill-directed, of houset miners in the Mold field, there is erough of dishonest matters which your correspondent might attack, without showing salmus against really worthy people, working with a worthy purpose.

G. Darlin even.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

Sin,—I have perused the article in the Times of Monday upon "Gold Mining in Wales," and it appears to me that the writer has taken an unfair view of the case. The statement that "the Vigra and Clogau Mine, which formerly gave such promising indications, has not paid any dividends for three years," is a palpable error, as the last dividend was paid in April, 1864. Since that date the mine has produced 886 ozs. of gold, and has contributed towards the expense of establishing the extensive plant now in course of construction. plant now in course of construction.

and has contributed towards the expense of establishing the extensive plant now in course of construction.

In the earlier years of the company's operations large masses of very rich auriferous minerals were met with in the shallow levels of the St. David's No. 1 Mine, from which, after deducting all working expenses, a gross profit exceeding 30,000l. was realised, and 22,575l. divided among the shareholders. To open the mine further in depth has been a work of time, but the prospects of the mine are such as to warrant the expectation of important fresh discoveries at an early period. In addition, there is a very large quantity of poorer ores now ready to be taken away, and only awaiting the completion of the railways to transport it to the reductionworks for the realisation of the contained gold.

Three other mines, the St. David's No. 2, the Old Clogau, and the Vigra Mine, are likewise being opened, but time is required for their development. The Old Clogau and the Vigra contain much rich copper ore, in addition to large quantities of anriferous minerals.

The St. David's No. 2 is a new mine, opened up within the last six weeks, and with every indication of becoming as rich a mine as the celebrated St. David's No. 1. The whole mass of the lode, as proved by actual stamping, yields a very profitable produce of gold. A system of railways is now in course of execution which will connect all the mines with the reduction works, whereby the produce of all of them will be rendered available, whereas at present only one of them is accessible, and that by a very bad road. If, therefore, no dividend has been declared during the past year it is not because the mines are poor, but through the necessity of laying open the mines in a systematic manner, and of creating plant and works commensurate with the magnitude of the operations in hand. The past year it is not because the mines are poor, but through the necessary of laying open the mines in a systematic manner, and of creating plant and works commensurate with the magnitude of the operations in hand. The establishment of the reduction works with efficient machinery has been a catalog of the reduction works with efficient machinery has been a midentification of the reduction works with efficient machinery has been a constitution of the reduction of the reduction works with efficient machinery has caused much

establishment of the reduction works with efficient machinery has been a work of considerable magnitude, and, undoubtedly, has caused much anxiety. Many difficulties have been overcome, and others remain to be vanquished; but in that respect gold mining in Wales does not stand apart from any other mining. If the dressing processes in vogue less than 20 years ago had not since been completely revolutionised the great majority of the tin, lead, and copper mines in Great Britain would now be shut up. Gold mining in the British Islands is an industry so new, that it is not reasonable to condemn it because it did not start into existence full blown. The improvements now being carried out in the reduction processes at Vigra and Clogan, Welsh Gold, Castell Carn Dochan, &c., will soon remedy most of the difficulties hitherto experienced. It is true that two or three years ago a great number of so-called Gold Mining Companies were started to work in Wales, because every quartz vein was then called a gold lode, and mines were opened on all sides upon veins which any experienced person would at once have condemned as worthless, and failure has been the natural result. Whenever a mining rush takes place, whether for gold, tin, lead, or copper, the same thing occurs, and abanwhether for gold, tin, lead, or copper, the same thing occurs, and abandoned mines, where every shilling of the capital expended has been lost, are quite as plentiful, in proportion, in Cornwall and other mining districts, as in Merionethshire; yet no one thinks of condemning copper, tin, or lead mining in Great Britain, although so many failures have occurred. Of the gold mines opened in Wales, a certain number of substantial mines will remain and with the experience gained from past failures.

mines will remain, and, with the experience gained from past failures, I doubt not that gold mining will soon take its place as an established industry. The Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines, in little more than three years, have returned gold of the value of 43,783L, and have repaid in dividends more than the whole of the capital. How many of the tin, lead, or copper mines in the kingdom can show results so good?

Dolgelly, Aug. 9.

ARTHUR DEAN.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Sir.—I have read the letter of your correspondent, "A. P.," in last week's Journal, having reference to your answer to "Scotsman," of the previous week, and, in my opinion, though "A. P." has done good service in drawing the attention of companies to the Ornamental Woodwork Company v. Brown, 5 H. and N., 151, yet when it is observed that the previous decisions were not cited on the argument of that case, that such case was in other respects very weakly argued, and that the plea contained the fatal averment, that the company never mas formed, I think you will say it is not an authority of any value, and one that would not be followed by the other courts, or even by the Court of Exchequer itself, except upon exactly the same facts. The plea was so essentially bad, without any matter connected with the allotment on insufficient capital, that, though the judgment may be approved, as a matter of justice to the litigants in the case, yet it would not be held to bind a properly framed plea, raising the point stated

may be approved, as a matter of justice to the litigants in the case, yet it would not be held to bind a properly framed plea, raising the point stated by "Scotsman"—i.e., that 135 only out of 10,000 shares were subscribed for. The Court did not overrule the Galvanised Iron Company v. Westoby, and several others which I could state, were it useful for me to do so, all of which are in accordance with the dictum of Martin, B., in Howleach Company v. Teague, adopted by Bramwell, B., in the Ornamental Woodwork Company v. Brown. I will close my observations on the last-mentioned case by stating that, considering the averments in the plea, it was impossible that the Court could give any other judgment than what it did, and yet the decision is not an authority upon the point put by plea, it was impossible that the Court could give any other judgment than what it did, and yet the decision is not an authority upon the point put by "Scotsman," or against your answer thereto. Upon the other point in "A. P.'s" letter, as to voting; I may observe that the Act of Parliament is before us; its words are clear, but if literally carried out, would be impracticable. I do not object to "A. P.'s" reasoning, but I may reiterate what is stated by you in answer to "Inquirer," that "the point is one of great practical importance, and upon which the decision of a court of law would be very welcome;" and moreover, my opinion is that the majority must be present and voting.

T. T.

TIN DRESSING.

Sir.,—I find the agents at the Great Wheal Busy deem my remarks as being rather too personal and pointed; I beg to disclaim any intention of drawing notice to their mine, or its produce, beyond a desire to correct an acknowledged fault—a predisposition to dictate by parties who, though they be in power, have not experience to do so with benefit to the properties they, in their simplicity, think they are eminently serving. Experience teaches, is a very old axiom, and is all very well if it be not acted on pig-headedly. In these days of progress, every endeavour is being made to excel in any improvement, and I verily believe the tin dresser exercises his utmost energies and abilities for the benefit of his adventurers, as well as to distinguish himself. My remarks have been evoked from what I have witnessed too often at boards of management—a desire to dictate and find fault because certain modes suggested by one party are not adopted by the practical, as being unsuited to the mineral to be dressed; and this dictation I have known to be the cause of unworthy dismissal of valuable servants, and, not unfrequently, the stoppage of imdismissal of valuable servants, and, not unfrequently, the stoppage of im portant mines

Would it not appear invidious, I could quote more than a dozen in-stances in Scotland, Ireland, and in England too, especially in the tin business, where the intermeddling, fault-finding, but still, no doubt, well-recaning, boards of management have been the ruin of their own and

their fellow-adventurers' prospects and properties.

If I have erred against any of my friends in my remarks, I must beg
them to remember I was only doing my duty as the servant of a good
cause, and as your old correspondent,

GEORGE HENWOOD. Aug. 9.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS, PLYMPTON.

Sir.—Having some time since given my opinion on the geological features and mineral indications of this mine, I now avail myself of the opportunity of announcing the discovery of a very rich lode of tin and copper, at the depth of 10 fathoms from the surface, averaging 301, per fathom, and is being worked at 28s, per fathom. I firmly believa no such lode has ever been discovered in the county of Devon, with the exception of the Devon Consols, at such depth. It seems to be the general impression that Wheal Mary Hutchings is about to take its stand among the first-class dividend-paying mines

in the West. There is, I find, 4001, worth of tin at author the last six weeks, which has not cost more than 50, have known the property for the last 40 years, and have munication with the Devon Consols and other agents. ing the mine, but every application was resolutely refused present proprietor, having a desire to develope the mines granted to the present company a lease for 21 years, at very Manor House, Hemerdon.

THE "RUN" AT CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED,

Sir,—Referring to my letter of last week, it will be seen that the a rise of 10 in the standard will make a material difference to a SIR,—Referring to my letter of last week, it will be seen that is of a rise of 10 in the standard will make a material difference to the fits of this great mine; and, notwithstanding the contemplated rise commenced, the property has receded in value to the extent of showing how very impolitic it is on the part of the public to be for by more report, the truth of which it is always well, in matters pertaining the back of the 220, and a good run it is, too, for the shareholders, as it will ultimate man of saving hundreds of pounds in labour cost, besides a very heavy naw who would probably have been engaged in the very dangerous work of sense who would probably have been engaged in the very dangerous work of sense alors of the "great gunnis." It will be in the recollection of a vest names of interested in mining pursuits that the first of the Devon Great Consols great the ore, at Wheal Maria, made from about 10 fms. deep to believe the 28. After taking ore, at Wheal Maria, made from about 10 fms. deep to believe the 28. After taking up tin a stall of very large timber, which necessarily involved great outlay, and, to not not had first outlay, it was always requiring costly repairs; until at last tway it is not on the first outlay, it was always requiring costly repairs; until at last tway to make the common of the mine, which no being done soveral thousands of pounds worth of was taken out, and made usuful for various other purposes, buddes the preserve has been quite impracticable, in consequence of the great depth; it has, threvien, never-failing sources of outlay to keep this stull in repair, and the shareholders, if of being frightened out of their share at a great sacrifice, may congratulate that the work of filling up this great "gunnis" has been done for them by an intimor of Providence, without any loss of life or capital, and the property is not the providence, without any loss of life or capital, and the property is not only the providence, without any loss of life or capital, and the property is the pr

THE HELSTON DISTRICT-WHEAL VOR.

THE HEISTON DISTRICT—WHEAL VOR.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure that I now inform the readers of yourn's able and widely circulated Journal that a rich lode has been discovered as Wheal Vor, a the lode in the aggregate is not, however, fully ascertific. The value of the lode in the aggregate is not, however, fully ascertific. The value of the lode in the aggregate is not, however, fully ascertific. The shaft (Borlase's) has been sollared, and the lode opened on 3 father above the back of the adit, which is 3 ft. wide, and is immediately below the sim, a bearing being the same as the parallel lodes. It is the intention of the manage full Bawden) to open expeditionally on this lode. On Wheal Vrea lode the intentionate of the lode in the state of the st

THE WHEAL FRIENDSHIP DISTRICT (TAVISTOCK)-No V

SIR,—In addition to the unusually favourable geological and miserical features which this district presents for a series of rich copperain gical features which this district presents for a series of rich copper min, the physical geography of the country is of an equally propitions chapter, affording, in the shape of an abundant supply of water, the motive power required for draining the mines, drawing the ore, &c., to erin, and in other necessary work. Hence, in starting a mine in this highly-favoural district cost is reduced to the lowest possible figure; for, unlike the steam-engine, wis, in addition to the heavy outlay required to place it in position, entails on the sterers a very serious and unceasing expenditure to keep it at work, the first coat an enteres a very serious and unceasing expenditure to keep it at work, the first coat as the ratio of five to one in favour of water-power. If in the Wheal-Frieddhy is in the ratio of five to one in favour of water-power. If in the Wheal-Frieddhy as in the ratio of five to one in favour of water-power. If in the Wheal-Frieddhy as a serious item in the expenditure of most mines; and when we meet with a seme copper ore we are not afraid that it will evaporate on the first application of he pic Bennett's lode continues to open out spiendid courses of ore; the lode has just best rich in the 150, at a point very little more than 200 fathoms from the western sealing of New Wheal Friendship.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

CARLISTORI MINING CONTAIN.

SIR,—My letter of the week before last not having been replied to, if only remains for me to briefly notice the very common place letter of "A Shareholder who wishes to see the Carysfort Mines properly worked," which as before intimated, is no other than a medium for groundless allusions as insinuations, that would not be free from the possibility of legislosis as insinuations, that would not be free from the possibility of legislosis affecting syputation if left unnoticed. The writer of the said letter is of opinion that it wills with an adstates that "It is resolved to continue working the Carysfort Mines;" and is "the present management is protested against as the chief cause of failure," as the "the asy et only productive mine (Ballintemple) was nearly sacrificed through expressed in syrupt the said letter is of the continue working the Carysfort Mines; "as in the said engineering," My opinion, which has been too clearly expressed in syrupt to suit "A Shareholder," &c., is that "to continue working the Carysfort Mines (is is to say, those I have condemned) will be anything but likely to result in avourd is to say, those I have condemned) will be anything but likely to result in avourd to company, and that Ballintemple has not been "nearly sacrificed through expression engineering," but has had a deeper and altogether more effectual trial, and mere sort that there is reason for "the present management (the board of direction) being pent about it, than its hopeless poverty justified. It is easy company of being however that there is reason for "the present management (the board of direction) being bent about it, than its hopeless poverty justified. It is easy company of the company of the cause of failure." The remarks of "a Shareholder," Sc., is the effect that it is well known the circumstances of the originary as a similar of the writer of them, whoever he may be, the contempt of all right-make well as the contempt of a state that it is well known the circumstances of the origin SIR,-My letter of the week before last not having been replied to,

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL-No. V.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL—No. V.

Sir,—When young men take up subjects they know nothing about, by
very apt they are to deal in hacknied phrases and hard names, and give
forth strange views of what they fancy they see; for, perhaps, no eigno
has been ridden with so many fantastic theories and ludicrous misonceptions than the science of Mining Geology. Some men think they has
a right, without apprenticeship or any previous time devoted to the subject
whatever, to call themselves "miners;" hence the fearful wasts of capital, ash hear
also, we have all those volcanic ebullitions and recommendations to sink for land is soli and compact porphyroidal grantic, and sulphuric crystals claimed as indications of the canic action. It must be regretted that the beautiful laws of Nature are sulful suderstood, and that the systematic deposition and determination of veins, sels, loss
floors, &c., in the earth's crust, are to have their existence wrongly interpreted, list
floors, &c., in the earth's crust, are to have their existence wrongly interpreted, list
is a thinking creature: however ignorant he may be, he sees veins containing educe
varieties of crystallised minerals. He sees they have directions and dips interested
varieties of crystallised minerals. He sees they have directions and dips interested
to comprehend. But his speculative mind will not allow mystery to ride anapuse for
to comprehend. But his speculative mind will not allow mystery to ride anapuse or
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to comprehend. But his speculative mind will not allow mystery to ride

him; he has seen an effect and he saks for a cause, and the more violent its edus better it will explain and clear up his difficulty. Voicanes, Eruptions, Fire, cours his assistance; and I cannot here resist the temptation of quoting the verse from Weish assistance; and I cannot here resist the temptation of quoting the verse from Weish worth's "Peter Beil!"— "By this his heart is lighter far; And, finding that he can account So clearly for that crimson stain, His swil spirit up again. The less he has seen the more confident he feels, and he goes to work. The seen and the seen the more confident he feels, and he goes to work. Here the mission of the property of the seen the more confident he feels, and he goes to work. Here the mission of the seen that the seen the more confident he feels, and he goes to work. Here the mission is the seen that the seen the more confident he feels, and he goes to work. Here the mission is the seen that the seen that the seen the work is the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen the work of the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen the work of the seen that the seen the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the

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st, which would encopy much space. I will only add that my decilining to a redited Portuguess Government engineer of these mines was only a forest of the process of the second of the s

THE EAST ALDERLEY EDGE MINING COMPANY.

THE EAST ALDERLEY EDGE MINING COMPANY.

Six.-I have had forwarded to me the prespectus of a concern which is being privately provided, called "The East Alderley Edge Mine." It appears to me that it is the attempt at a very success to the provided provided that the altempt at a very success to the concern a joint-stock undertaking upon legitimate principles. As and one we money is in it, 700 out of 1200 abares being privately asbacerbed for, they will not be affect inaguish for want of capital, and, therefore, provide that the allotment on to take place unless every share is subscribed for. This is fair to all parties, and anot to take place unless every share is subscribed for. This is fair to all parties, and the content of the provided provided in the former the company is formed for the benefit of the shareholders, and in the latter the besett of the promoters. I fully agree with your remarks last week upon the somethy of an act being passed to prevent companies commencing business until their somethal is subscribed for.

JOINT-STOCK SPECULATIONS: VALUE AND PROSPECTS ESGISEERING, WAGON, AND OTHER MANUFACTURING COMPANIES; AND IRONWORKS COMPANIES.

The successful conversion of private undertakings into joint-stock enterprises, and their expansion under the change, is markedly observable in companies whose names will be found in the first of the subjoined tables—in companies whose names will be found in the first of the subjoined tables—in companies whose names will be found in the first of the subjoined tables—the "Engineering, Wagon, and other Manufacturing Companies." It is that a small minority whose market value shows a decrease upon their paid-but a small minority show an increase. Nearly all have originally been private firms, and are of great magnitude and of some reputation. The success of most of them is mainly attributable to the reputation accorded to the original proprietors as careful and successful manufacturers and men of eather the subjects of new undertakings, the same success has always attended their exertions; selection of new undertakings, the same success has always attended their exertions; selection of new undertakings, the same success has always attended their exertions; the sew blood, a marked increase of trade has been the result. Thus, when a business the sew blood, a marked increase of trade has been the result. Thus, when a business has been successful, it is almost certain to succeed in a much enlarged measure by the sew successful, it is called the active men of the firm shall retain a sufficient interest in the apeculation to insure the full benefit of their experience; and the next is, that the directors at the successing their operations, adheres strictly to legitimate business. This rule, a christon, is not always obeyed. It happens, indeed, in too many instances, that directors are speculative.

int is, this the active man or the irra spain reams a summers in the specialism to issuare the full benefit of their experience; and the next is, that the directors and is increasing their operations, athere strictly to legitimate business. This rule, so lovious, is not always obeyed. It happens, indeed, in too many instances, that directors one up new fields of operations, which, from being unknown to them, are more of its presents. It is a second to the content, and undertakings where the directors have increased the businesses the string the opportunities open to them in their own legitimate direction, and, for instance, the Midland Wagon Company, formerly the works of Mr. W. A. Adams, the string of the content, and undertakings where the directors of the company; and he has been assisted by men elected, not for the common knowledge of their names and intertor of joint-sick enterprises of any kind, but for their ability as men of business and intertor of joint-sick enterprises of any kind, but for their ability as men of business and intertor of joint-sick enterprises of any kind, but for their ability as men of business and intertor, and the string of the

| Section | Sect | Solid Brown & Co. (Lim.), Sheffield | 400,000 | 45,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 18,000 € 5,00 25,00 Totals £2,729,000 £3,569,000 £923,000 £93,000

Totals (Limited) IRONWORKS COMPANIES.

Ethir Tais (Limited) £340,000 £100,000 — £240,000

Examplial from (Limited) 1,200,000 1,202,000 £7,500

Examplial from (Limited) 2,20,000 22,000 £7,500 — 180,000

Green Forwards (Limited) 30,000 £9,000 13,000 — 20,000

Losden and Glassow Engineering 300,000 50,000 — 205,000

Losden and Glassow Engineering 300,000 50,000 — 205,000

Men'y Steel and Iron (Limited) 200,000 212,500 — 45,000

Men'y Steel and Iron (Limited) 200,000 212,500 — 200,000

Men'y Steel and Iron (Limited) 200,000 212,500 — 200,000

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Example (Limited) 200,000 220,000 20,000 — 9,000

Example (Limited) 200,000 33,000 — 6,000

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METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING IN WALES. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

-As the Snailbeach mining district, although legally within the limits of the county of Salop, is physically and geologically a portion of the great metalliferous region of Central Wales, it will be most convenient to consider it in connection with the other metallic mining districts of this portion of the Principality. Indeed, Corndon Hill, the most conspicuous physical feature of the district, is in Montgomeryshire; and the White Grit and Cefn-y-Gwynlle Mines are within a few score yards of the

portion of the Principality. Indeed, Corndon Hill, the most conspicuous physical feature of the district, is in Montgomeryshire; and the White Grit and Cefn-y-Gwynlle Mines are within a few score yards of the county boundary.

The rock in which the lodes occur is of Lower Silurian age, and of that general mineral character which, for want of a better defined name, we must, I suppose, be content to call clay-slate. This clay-slate is traversed throughout the whole length of the metalliferous district by that well-known band of interstratified quartzose rock which, from its comparatively greater power of resisting denuding action, stands out prominently above the neighbouring strate, forming the picturesque ridge of the Stiperstones. This ridge bears S. 30° to 35° W. (true bearing), dipping N.W.; and, as far as yet proved, the lead district is found to lie exclusively in this direction—that is to the N.W., or the direction of the dip of the Stiperstones. About two miles N.W. of the Stiperstones, and running nearly parallel with it for some distance, we have the low range forming the Shelve Hill—an elevation, however, which does not seem to be connected with any special geological features,—a little beyond which the lodes seem to die out. The best mines in the district appear to skirt the N.W. flanks of both these ranges of hills—Snailblacch, Pennerley and Bog Mines skirting the N.W. flank of the Stiperstones; and the Roman Gravels and White Grit Mines skirting the N.W. flank of the Shelve range. The country between does not seem ever to have made a seriously productive mine. The length of metalliferous district skirting the Stiperstones, from Snailbeach to Cefn-y-Gwynlle, is about six miles, while the length of the district skirting the Shelve Hill is only about half that.

The geological relations of this district, so far as they affect the working of the mines, are by no means simple. In the first place, the elationeks, are interstratified with great beds of black lustrous shale—similar to the carbonaceous shal nore requenty from my observance and macro and a coording to old notions, or of merely metamorphic origin according to newer views, is not material in a mining point of view; it is only necessary to bear in mind (which some forget) that when we come across a hornblendic band it is not necessary to assume that it is a dyke. Of course, the Cornish miner calls the whole of these rocks "elvans," and between the lot he has a teachbal life of it in some mines.

calls the whole of these rocks "elvans," and between the lot he has a troubled life of it in some mines.

The only mine now working to a profit, or that has worked to a profit in the district for many years, is SNAILBEACH, working by a private partnership on the lands of the Marquis of Bath. For the last few years this mine is understood to have been making a profit of about 20,000% a year; but some years ago its profits had dwindled to a very low ebb—something under 2000% a year, it is said—in consequence of bad management in not opening the ground by tutwork. When things were at this pass, the proprietors became seriously alarmed, and called in that eminent mining engineer, the late Mr. Stephen Eddy, of Skipton, principal mineral agent of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Eddy saw at once that the mine had been simply worked into a hole, and merely required proper opening out to become as good as ever it was. He reported accordingly, but the proprietors would be content with nothing less than his taking the management. This he agreed to do in condition that they should lay out a certain sum of money in opening the mine, and pay him and his son (whom he associated with him in the contract) a small salary for travelling expenses, with a good percentage of the profits for a stipulated term of years. These terms were accepted. Under the able control of Mr. Eddy the mine soon resumed its old course of prosperity, and with this prosperity came his fairly-earned reward in the form of good income derived from his commission on the profits. On Mr. Eddy's death, about four years ago, the management passed to his son, Mr. James Rae Eddy, of Skipton, who now derives from Snailbeach a substantial income, such as is rarely paid for the management of metallic mines. The lease of the Snailbeach Mine has recently been renewed by the Marquis of Bath on terms settled by Mr. John Taylor, the consulting mineral sgent to his lordship. The company smelt their own lead ores in smelting works which have been newly erected close to the mine

the consulting mineral agent to his lordship. The company smelt their own lead ores in smelting works which have been newly erected close to the mine: formerly their smelting works were at Pontesford, nearly four miles from the mine.

Although the principal works of the Snailbeach Mine are on the lands of the Marquis of Bath, they also extend into the adjoining lands of the Earl of Tankerville, whence a considerable proportion of the present returns are now raised. The circumstances under which this land of Lord Tankerville's was acquired by the Snailbeach Company is well worthy of being put on record, particularly as without this land the position of Snailbeach Mine would have been seriously jeopardised. Mr. Walter Eddy, of the Fron, near Llangollen, a very eminent mineral surveyor, largely employed in this part of England and Wales, happening to be called upon to make a professional survey of Lord Tankerville's property, was struck with this piece of ground adjoining Snailbeach, and applied for it in connection with some friends. This was just the time that Mr. Stephen Eddy, who was the brother of Mr. Walter Eddy, had been inspecting Snailbeach for the proprietors; but neither brother was in the least aware of the actions or intentions of the other, for they had little business connection with each other. No sooner, however, did Mr. Stephen Eddy hear that his brother had taken up Lord Tankerville's land, to the importance of which to Snailbeach Mine his recent inspection had made him fully alive, than he at once saw to what an amount of misapprehension the coincidence would inevitably give rise. He immediately went to his brother, and pointed out to him that, although in fact they had each acted without any knowledge of what the other was doing, a large body of suspicious people would always think otherwise, and accuse them of collusion, and urged him, for the credit of the family name, to obviate the possibility of such a suspicion by at once giving up the ground to the Snailbeach proprietors. With a chivalr

rock. These great bodies of shale were, of course, to be expected, for all the chief mines in the district—for instance, White Griz and Roman Gravels—are terminated in this manner; but the broken ground, containing the minor beds of slate, which follows is an awkward feature in the district worth noting. So far it has had a disastrous effect upon the working of the ground adjoining Snailbeach on the west, called Central Snailbeach, where a promising lode in the adit has been shattered to pieces in depth. There is still, however, scope in this company's ground further west, where it is to be sincerely hoped they may meet with better lack than has hitherto been their lot, for the company is a very respectable and plucky one, As far as seen in a shallow adit level, the ground is cleaner and more settled in this direction.

plucky one, As far as seen in a shallow adit level, the ground is cleaner and more settled in this direction.

Next to Snailbeach, the largest concern in the district (although yet in an embryo condition) is the newly-established STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY, formed for working the Pennerley and Bog Mines, which skirt the Stiperstones for about a mile and a half, commencing about two miles and a half S.W. of Snailbeach. Both of these are old mines, formerly very productive. The Pennerley Mine, which is the most northern of the two, is 130 fms. deep; and the Bog Mine, which is about 600 fathoms further south, is 160 fms. deep. The Bog in its original working made great bunches of ore, and (I believe) fine profits; but a working since then turned out remarkably disastrous, having resulted in a loss of from 70,000l. to 80,000l. Of course, those who think well of the mine make out that this result was brought about by bad management, and such may be the case, although the company included some of our great capitalists, who had ample means of getting the fullest information and commanding the best skill. One thing is certainly true—the mine became involved in litigation, and that is capable of accounting for a large amount of disaster. But however it may be capable of explanation, the fact remains, and should suggest great caution and consideration. The terms upon which the leas of the Bog Mine has been granted are extremely fair: the royalty is 1-20th, and two years are allowed to erect an engine. As nothing is likely to be done within that time, we may dismiss Bog as a future speculation, and turn our attention to the Pennerley Mine, to which all the present workings are confined.

In the early part of the present year this mine was purchased from Mr. Heighway Lonce (mbe content).

and two years are allowed to erect an engine. As nothing is likely to be done within that time, we may dismis Bog as a future speculation, and turn our attention to the Pennerley Mine, to which all the present workings are confined.

In the early part of the present year this mine was purchased from Mr. Heighway Jones (who owns the unexpired term of seven or eight years in a lease of the greater portion of Lord Tankerville's mineral property in this district) for 7000l. by the original promoters of the Stiperstones Company. My own impression is, considering the state of the mine when the parchase was made, and the low estimation in which the Snailbeach district is held by the speculating public, that Mr. Jones made a very good bargain, and that the purchasers entered on a hacardous speculation. However, they have pulled through, and sold the mine (with the Bog certainly) where the purchase from the purchase from the mine when the company was formed there was certainly to 30,000 for value in Pennerley. However, the 20,000 is a horizont to those who took up the shares; so that what the original promoters got was 10,000. can be a shared on the 20,000. free shares—quite enough certainly, but not the extravgant sum that would appear by the prospectus. Since the company have had possession the mine has certainly considerably improved, so that at present it is, I believe, fairly worth what the promoters received for it.

It must be quite understood that I make these observations in no mirendly spirit to the Stiperstonee Company, which is a highly respectable company, and which possesses in Pennerley, a piece of ground which I believe will make a valuable mine. But, in the interest of the district, it does not justify the arms and of tens the prospects of the district, it and the prospects of the district, where, two or three years ago, a man would possibly have asked on a couple of hundred pounds for his intense is not being incompany, and which possesses in Pennerley, seems to the popular notion in that country. In t In the early part of the present year this mine was purchased from Mr.

like, yet, at the same time, in many respects more novel style. The winding of the stuff is all effected in colliery fashion, the wagons being brought up in cages; so that the same wagon which is filled in the most remote end in the mine is tipped over on the dressing-floors. These wagons, which are of ‡-in. iron plate, and weigh 4½ cwts. each, are 3 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 20 in. deep; they are made at Manchester, and cost 5½ cach complete. The two winding-engines are horizontal non-condensers of 16 in. and 13 in. cylinders respectively; and steel wire-ropes are used throughout the mine. Indeed, all the arrangements for winding the stuff at these mines are worthy of careful tandy, and would afford a useful densers of 16 in. and 13 in. cylinders respectively; and sieci wire-ropes are used throughout the mine. Indeed, all the arrangements for winding the stuff at these mines are worthy of careful study, and would afford a useful lesson to those Cornish mine agents and engineers who still believe in chains and flat hemp ropes. Of course, as far as raising the wagons in cages is concerned, that system (as far as experience goes) is only applicable to vertical shafts, such as all the shafts at Dyliffe are. In the case of inclined vertical shafts, such as all the shafts at Dyliffe are. In the case of inclined shafts, following the course of the lode, the system has never yet been attempted to be applied, as far as I am aware. The dressing arrangements, too, are very superior, and the result of the working of the large revolving "coal rakes," which I am informed were first brought into use at these mines, is the most decided success I have ever seen in lead dressing. All the lodes at Dylife are large, containing lead ore highly disseminated throughout them, and are, consequently, stoped straight forward; so that the work coming from the crushing-mill is very far from being rich. Yet,

after passing once through one of these circular coal-rakes, through which it is carried direct from the mill, without being touched by labour of any kind, nearly half the lead ore comes out almost fit to put to pile. The pumping is by a 63-ft. (3 ft. 6 in. breast) water-wheel.

In the case of Dylife, the board of directors acts, in fact, as the manager

of the mines, and a successful instance of such an arrangement is worthy of special note. As a rule, we all know by lamentable experience how unfortunate a board almost invariably is when it attempts to control the mafortunate a board almost invariably is when it attempts to control the management of a mine; so that when we meet with an exception to the rule it is only fair to acknowledge that the rule has some striking exceptions. The cases of Minera and Dylife show that the ever watchful control of a board may be productive of the most beneficial results. The Minera board has certainly the advantage of the counsel and experience of Mr. John Taylor; and one cannot help surmising that there is also some guiding head at the Dylife board, so thorough and complete is the unity and fitness of all the arrangements. The want of this unity is, in fact, the fault of management by boards. Certain arrangements by themselves may be good enough, but still they may fail to fit into other arrangements, and hence the whole result may be discordance. At any rate, Dylife is a capitally managed mine, and does great credit to Manchester.

Adjoining Dylife is the Dyfngwm Mine; and a few miles off is Cwmber.

managed mine, and does great credit to Manchester.

Adjoining Dylife is the Dyfngwm Mine; and a few miles off is Cwmber.

The latter, which is worked by Mr. William Spooner, the County Court
Judge, and Mr. R. W. Hand, Clerk of the Peace of the county of Stafford, although a poor mine, is very noticeable for all the surface and mechanical arrangements, which are full of ingenuity. As at Dylife, the stuff
is raised in wagons and cages, drawn by a wire-rope worked by a turbine
having a 75-feet fall through an 18-in. pipe. The floors are also quite a
model, although, unfortunately, there is but little to dress on them. Ithoswydol, not now working, is also in the neighbourhood of Dyliffe; and Cae
Conroy, worked by Sir Edward Conroy, partly on his own land, but principally on Sir Watkin's manor, is likewise in the same district.

Meetings of Public Companies.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-pany, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,—Mr. T. REEGE in the chair. Mr. E. King (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and

Mr. E. Ring (the secretary) read the hottes convening the intering, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts, ending with the costs for May, was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 799t. 19s. 3d. The profit upon the three months' working was 695t. 11s. 5d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Aug. 7.—In the 82 fm. level, on the old lode, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is at present unproductive.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 121. per fm. In the 65, driving cast of shaft, the lode is at present poor. In the 54, driving east of leve shaft, the lode is worth for tin 121. per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 111. per fm. The winze sinking under the 54, west of shaft, the worth for tin 151. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 54, acts of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 54, acts of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fm. In the 141 driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fm. In the 142 driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fm. In the 142 driving west of shaft, the lode has been taken down for some time past; when last taken down it was worth 51. per fm. In the addit level, driving west of cross-cut, the lode has a very promising appearance, and in depth we have not the least doubt but that it will prove a rich lode; this we shall prove by driving the 24 cross-cut south from Pryor's lode, the coming quarter this lode ought to be reached. There is nothing cut worth noticing in the 82 cross-cut south, which is still being driven. We have cleared the 44 cross-cut south to reach Pryor's lode, but as our object is to reach Wheal Vattle lode, we have done nothing on it, nor shall we, until Vattle lode is reached, which will take some months yet to accomplish. Our tribute pitches are yielding their average amount of tin, and, on the whole, we are looking much the same as when we reported for the last meeting.—W. Teague, W. Poleninghenne, S. Davex.

The Chairman said that the profit realised during the past quarter exceeded by 1507.

ported for the last meeting.—W. TEAGUE, W. POLEINGHORNE, S. DAVET.

The CHAIRMAN said that the profit realised during the past quarter exceeded by 1507, that of the preceding quarter. The committee were unanimous in their recommendation that upon the present occasion a dividend of 2s. 6d. per shore should be declared, which would absorb 59f, leaving, as compared with the accounts at the last meeting, an increased balance to be carried forward.

A SHARBHOLDER considered that great credit was due to Capt. Teague in working the mine to such a profit, seeing that tin was at such a depressed price. He believed that at the present time there were only two other tin mines in Cornwail paying dividends. He trusted that during the current quarter an increased value would be obtained for their produce, and so enable the committee to recommend an increased dividend at the next meeting.

next meeting.

The Scheraar said that the report which had that morning been received could not but be considered as most satisfactory. It was true the ends were not rich, but a considerable quantity of tin ground was being laid open. During the present quarter there were two or three impertant points to attain, not the least of which was the cutting of Pryor's lode in the 24 fm. level. Should this lode, upon intersection, prove productive, it would add very materially to the future prospects of the mine.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed

and allowed.

A dividend of 2s. 6d. (536t.) was declared, which left the sum of 422t. to be carrie forward to the credit of the next account.

The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Basinghall-street, on Monday,

Mr. POWELL in the chair,

to receive a report from the directors concerning the present state of the company, and to consider the steps necessary to be taken under the circumstances for protecting the interest of the shareholders.

The report of the directors stated that they had felt it their duty to call the shareholders together to lay before them a statement of the present position of the affairs of the company, and ic consult with them as to the measures necessary to be taken with regard to its future operations. Upon July II the directors informed the shareholders by circular that Messrs. Willyams and Co., the bankers, in Cornwall, had obtained a judgment against the company for 2294t, which was ordered by the Court to be paid by the 21st of that month. The directors then suggested that the only course open to them was to ask the shareholders to pay one or more calls in advance, and so provide funds for the payment of this amount, as, in case of non-payment, the bankers had power to wind-up the company in the Stannaries Court. This circular met with hardly any response from the shareholders. As time was pressing, the directors had no other resource open than to petition the Stannaries Court themselves for leave to wind-up the company, and so prevent a liquidation on the part of the bankers. This they had done, and had so far succeeded in protecting the interests of the company, and affording opportunity to the shareholders to advise with them as to future proceedings meanwhile, however, the delay thus obtained has afforded time to the directors to raise meanwhile, however, the delay thus obtained has afforded time to the directors to raise meanwhile, however, the delay thus obtained has afforded time to the directors to raise meanwhile, however, the delay thus obtained has afforded time to the directors to raise meanwhile, however, the delay tha to the company. The directors urge upon their fellow-shareholders to assist them the means sufficient for the full development of this important undertaking. By artly co-operation, they had full confidence that it may yet be brought to a most suc-stul termination.

cessful termination.

The report of the manager (Capt. John Vivian) stated that from what they had been able to see underground at such a comparatively shallow depth, and from the discoveries made, he had no hesitation in saying that the numerous reports as to the value of the property have been more than verified, and nothing was wanting but funds to enable the operations to be carried on upon a more extended scale to realise their most sanguine expectations. Without doubt, the tin and copper ores, in large and remunerative quantities, existed in the mines, and would bandsomely reward the shareholders for all their outlay.

Dr. Barker enquired whether the engineer's works belonged to the company?— named a replied in the affirmative, and stated that the mines were, in consequ

Chankan replied in the affirmative, and stated that the mines were, in consequence of these works, so much the more valuable practically.

Mr. Powis said the contractor attributed his default to the company not paying up the amount of engineers certificates.——The Chankan said that the bankers in Cornwall had placed to the credit of the company 60001.—a smicient amount of money to enable the demands to be met as the certificates of the engineer of the work done were presented; but that was paid by the bankers over to the contractor by his order, and, by so doing, the directors were precluded from meeting the monthly engagements. This section of the bank quite disarranged everything, and, therefore, it was quite incumbent supon them now to consider what was the best course to pursue to vigorously develope the valuable property they knew they possessed. If there were any question about the sesuits to be realised from its development, it would be altogether a different thing: but among all the parties that had inspected it from time to time but one opinion was expressed—that it was unquestionably a most valuable property. In addition to the weil known rich lodes which traversed the mines, there were several lateral lodes that had been but slightly explored, which there seemed every reason to believe would upon future development prove of great value.

Dr. Brook (a director) said that the late action was in all respects undefended.—

we of great value.

or) said that the late action was in all respects undefended.

contractor had more than paid himself, but the lawyers took

a technical view. He then moved the adoption of the report, which was duly seconded.

—Mr. Burridge said he had to perform a most disagreeable duty, in stating that he considered the directors bad made a very great mistake in undertaking the mortgage that, is saying that, he did not include all the directors, for he knew one of them had come forward, and had been the saviour of the company. As to the property, there could not be a divided opinion as to its great value; be knew one gentleman who had taken a considerable interest in the company upon the belief, based upon the most reliable testimony, that it would prove equal to the Devon Great Consols. He suggested that there should be a change in the direction, or an increase in the number of directors.

The Charman explained that of the 15,0007, there was something like 80004, applied to the purposes of the contractor, and 70007, in liquidation of the paper that had been given to the bankers. The directors had forborne to make calls throughout the summer at the instance of the contractor. By the mortgage the directors were able to pay off all those liabilities, otherwise calls must have been made during the late excessive pressure in the money market.

Mr. Eastwood frew attention to a statement in the prospectus, to the effect that the contractor would give a secarity of 20,0001, for the fulfilment of his contract. He wished to know if that had been done?—The Chaimans and a percentage was deducted from each of his payments, so that already more than one-half of the amount of the security had already been paid. That was one of the terms included in the contract.

The Sucherany stated that the baiance account between the contractor and the company left an amount in favour of the latter of about 50001.—Mr. Bursunose said that the 11,5001, deducted from the contractor's payments as security ould be taken as a set-off against any lost that might arise from the non-lufillment of the contract, that could not be set against any debt the contractor might owe the compan

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the directors' report was adopted, and a statement of receipts and expenditure for the six months ending June 30 was presented, of which the following is an abstract:—

onowing is an abstract;—							
Balance in hand on Dec. 30, 1864	£ 49	5	9				
Received for calls	1086	14	0				
Black tin sold	28	3	5				
Interest	2	15	7=	£1166	18	9	
Paid labour pay and merchants' bills for six months, December to May inclusive	€ 928	13	0				
Land permanently damaged	66	11	3 -				
Salaries and office rent, 12 months	100	0	0				
Travelling expenses, audit, and petties	22	19	11=	1118	4	2	
			,		_	_	

Leaving credit balance £ 48 14 7

NORTHAMPTON AND BANBURY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday, at the offices of the company, Victoria-street, Westminster,

A. Beattie, M.D., in the chair.

Mr. J. Wilson Theobald (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following report of the directors was

Mr. J. Wilson Theobald (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following report of the directors was submitted:—

"Your directors have again much pleasure in referring to the report of the engineer as to the satisfactory progress that has been made on the works of the line since your last meeting, and from which it will be seen that your railway will be completed by the time originally contemplated. At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held in February last, your directors stated that they proposed applying to Parliament in the present session, for further powers in connection with your railways as originally authorised; and also for powers to extend the line to Chipping Norton and Blockley. Your directors have now much satisfaction in reporting that these applications have been entirely successful; the company having obtained, notwithstanding streunous opposition both in the Lords and Commons, the whole of the powers sought for. Your directors have also the pleasure to inform you that they have concluded a most satisfactory arrangement with the London and North-Western Railway Company, by which your company obtain running powers over the Buckinghamshire line of the London and North-Western Company, from Cockley-Brake to Banbury, with use of the London and North-Western and Great Western Stations, thus securing your company a direct and independent communication with Banbury, and the systems of railways converging there, and obviating the necessity for the deviation of your railway, as contemplated and referred to in their last report. The terms of these running powers are scheduled in the Branch (1865) Act, and are thus confirmed by parliamentary sanction. With a view to the better accommodation of the mineral traffic of the district, as well as to secure a more direct communication with the importance have the public the shortest route to the importance of the bordan parliamentary sanction for a branch line of ½ mile in length, to connect your line with the Northam

thereto, or to may person to each year's profits. A statement of account per annum, payable out of each year's profits. A statement of account per annum, payable out of each year's profits. A statement of account per annum, payable out of each year of the manual per annum, payable on the discount of the excavations on that length will be finished by the end of September. All the bridges and culverts are nearly completed. A considerable length of the line is baliasted and ready for the permanent way to be laid, and most of the materials for doing so, as stated in my last report, are on the ground. The plans for the stations at Blisworth and Towesster are in the contractors' hands, and will be commenced forthwith. The remainder of the line to the junction with the Buckinghamshire Railway is marked out; the working drawings are finished; whilst, with a view to early possession of the land, notices have been served on the owners and occupiers of the remaining lands required to complete the line, and up to Wappenbam, a distance of 10 miles, the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the land have been concluded by the company's valuer. I am thus confirmed in the opinion expressed by me in my last report that the entire line will be finished and opened for traffic by the autumn of 1866, the works in the sections remaining to be done being light in comparison with those already executed.—Join Collaries.

and opened for traffic by the autumn of 1866, the works in the sections remaining to be done being light in comparison with those already executed.—John Collister.

The Chairman said it now became his duty to propose the adoption of the report of the directors, but before doing so he would observe that both that document and the report of the engineer were so fail that he need do no more than heartily congratulate them on the success of their exertions in obtaining the extension mentioned from Banbury to Blockley, which would have the effect of conferring great local benefit upon the district through which it would pass, and ultimately be of great advantage to the through traffic in coal and cattle from South Wales to Northampton and Banbury, while it would afford the means of transporting a great deal of iron ore to South Wales. The other extension, from Banbury to Chipping Norton, would be of great importance, as giving the shortest possible route to South Wales, Cheltenbam, Gloucester, and through the new line of the Severn Junction—a line which had been obtained during the last session—with Monmouthshire. The report of the engineer was, he thought, satisfactory, and it was considered that the works would be completed within the period originally anticipated. There were some of his colleagues more conversant than he was with the advantages that would accure, both locally and generally, from the new and the paper to afford them the opportunity of adding anything to what he had himself stated. (Hear, hear.) He then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. H. J. Singlow (a director), in seconding the motion, said he resided between Ranbury and Blockley, and was well acquainted with the wants of the locality, and he could bear evidence to the great requirements there had been ever since he could remember for additional means of communication throughout the district. (Hear, hear.) It was a thickly-populated agricultural country, and a large grazing district, from which many thousand head of cattle might be conveyed

cation were afforded. The line would also be a great be district, by giving them coal at a much less cost, which, of carriage—it having to be carried a distance of ten units extent, and which, lodeed, almost precluded the use of hear). He was sure the projected line would seems in through traffic. (Hear, hear).

hear). He was sore the projected line would secure ast only a great least through traffic. (Hear, hear).

Mr. W. L. Baxes (a director) would offer a few remarks upon the line them during the last session. His brother-director had told them that these Bahury and Blockley; he (Mr. Banks) had himself resided all neighbourhood of Hereford, and no one could speak more feelingly than he communication between Hereford and Northampton. (Haz, hear.) is communication between Hereford and Northampton. (Haz, hear.) had to communication with one of coul were sent by the most circultons repeated as to tonahire district, but which coal would now be forwarded directiat a variety of the communication with Glocester and Cheltenham ford been made to one communicating with Glocester and Cheltenham ford been made to one communicating with Glocester and Cheltenham ford been made in another line from Usk to Newport, and the ore in the neighbourhood of must go in that direction over the extensions obtained during the present of the country of the cartie district. (Hax hearth and the country of the cartie district.) (Hax hearth and one of the largest coal proprietors in South Waies, and one mineral proprietors, were looking forward with great interest to the man new lines. (Hear.)

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

At a special meeting of shareholders, it was resolved that, per the powers contained in the Northampton and Banbury Railway sion) Act, 1865, the directors be authorised to create and issue a such an amount, and to attach thereto such a preference or priority of division of the such as amount, and upon such terms and conditions, as they it was also resolved that, pursuant to the powers contained in the Northam Banbury Railway (Branch) Act, 1865, the directors be, and are hereby, sail create and issue shares to such an amount, and to attach thereto such a repriority of dividend, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and upon such conditions as they may see fit, and as are authorised by the said Act.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceeding.

LONDON AND GLASGOW ENGINEERING AND IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

cond ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the Loss

The second ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the Long Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday,

The Right-Hon. Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, M.P., in the char.

Mr. E. COLEMAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the mestar than the peace of the directors stated that after payment of all carreit depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., and writing of 10001, for prelimity depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., and writing of 10001, for prelimity depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., and writing of 10001, for prelimity depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., and writing of 10001, for prelimity depress, there remains, after deducting the interim dividend at the rate of second directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—Dividend of \$pec. and annum, and bonus of \$5. per share, being at the rate of meanly 10 per cent, sent annum, and bonus of \$5. per share, being at the rate of meanly 10 per cent, such balance of profit carried forward, 16171, 17s. 10d.—\$4332.55, 6d. The director pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the success which has of a sinsist the working of the company, during a period marked by considerable degreesion in may all branches of trade and commerce.

The Clautham and the was happy to state that the present position of the company.

pisaure in congratulating the shareholders upon the success which has no are simil
the working of the company, during a period marked by considerable depression in may
all branches of trade and commerce.

The CHALIMAN said he was happy to state that the present position of the cump
was highly satisfactory. He need hardly say that during a considerable perion of a
period over which the report extended there had ranged a very high rate of since,
and a considerable depression in commerce and trade, which were great difficults is
a new company to contend against. Notwithstanding this, the position of the congenter as represented in the report, was such as would, no doubt, meet with the apportant
the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) They had no bad debts, which every guilsmad
business must be aware wan, in itself, a very satisfactory circumstance, and, at is
same time, no slight proof of the sound principles upon which the directors content
the operations of the company, as well as of the executive who practically carried to
the work. No contracts had been undertaken at unremunerative prices. The way
good reason to congratulate themselves that they had not entered into any spenishs
work that might result in a loss, or entered into contracts that they were not present
to justify as being likely to result in large profits to the shareholders. Of consule
would be very giad to be able to state that all their yards, machinery, and wois we
fully at work, but everyone acquainted with such matters must be well aware the
move slackness did not apply to this company alone. The new boiler works thy in
works, which were greatly enlarged by the removal of the bolier department to the
works and largest orders. By addition to the building yards the company was shashed
works and largest orders. By addition to the building yards the company was also almost the present that had not the whole formed at the present time one of the most complete scalar
works and largest orders. By addition to the building yards the company was also almost

Mr. Nighting as seconded the proposition. The report space for itsail, and save that the company was not only in a most satisfactory position, but that the proposition were still more encouraging.

Mr. Human said that, according to the prospectus, the vendors were take of the purchase-money 30,000%, in fully paid-up shares; but, according to the balance-sis, there were only 15,00% in paid-up shares;—but, T. Walkers (deputy-chairmal) episimed that when the company was introduced to the public the applications exceed by more than four times the number of shares to be allotted. The directors thought most desirable to induce the vendors to agree to give up a portion of those shares take up a similar number of the second issue. At the time this arrangement was not which was clearly an advantage to the company, the shares were at a prentiar.

A lengthened discussion ensued, which resulted in Mr. Clauke (of Giagow) second to an amendment, to the effect that the report of the directors bent received until a port from the manager, showing the state of the works, and the basis upon which be profit and loss are made, was appended.—Mr. SELOMARN (of Glagow) second to amendment, and in doing so here testimony to the efficiency and ability of Mr. Liperborn, the manager.—The amendment being lost by a considerable majority, the saidway put and carried.

A dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 5s, per share (being at the rate of 10 pr est, per annum), were declared.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the efficient an infactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company; and a similar val, proposed by Mr. Freeman, and seconded by Mr. Clauke, was passed to the many and the other officers of the company.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALAMILLOS. — July 31: The ground in the cross-cuts north and sonh, in the fourth level, is crystallised granite, and is very hard for driving. The this level, west of San Martin shaft, is suspended. The second level, east of San Pansins shaft, is opening fairly productive ground, worth 1½ ton per fen. In the second irreduced west of same shaft, the lode is strong and regular, worth 2 tons per fen., but very sat for driving. On the first level, west of same shaft, where we expect to find the said the south part, and put the men to open the north side, where we expect to find the said the south part, and put the men to open the north side, where we expect to find the said the south part, and put the men to open the north side, where we expect to find the said the south part, and put the men to open the north side, where we expect to find the said shaft, is suspended during the present dearth of labour. In the second level, east of San Ergie shaft, but the lode is irregular, and of little value. The second level, west of same shaft, the lode is very dampined as you for driving. In the first level, east of San Yago shaft, yields good atones of ore, and the ground long good turburg good lumps of lead. The second level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft is completed in good turburg good during the past month, but is now small. In the crust level, and the men put to drive east and wines: Taylor's engine-shaft is completed to law in the second level, and the men put to drive east and wards the lode. The lode in long has level, and the men will drive north Jose's writches is good own in a very fleshed in value during the past through a good lovel to the value during the past through a good lovel to the third level as and wines, law in law in the first level and the men will drive northly seak writes is going down in a very fleshed in value during the past through a good lovel to the third level as fast is good the lode, and will be pat down to the third level as fast is path, and the ground lovel in the love

fork the water, and the scarcity of absolutes with a good as 120 tons.

FORTUNA.—July 29: Canada Incosa.—West of Taylor's Engine-Shaft In the 100, weat of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is more compact than it was, and is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 99, west of Henty's shaft, is not so good as it was, and is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 99, west of Henty's shaft, is not so good as it was, but it was, and is continues to open a good piece of ground, worth 1/4 ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, weat of Saina's winze, is wery requirer and compact, worth 2 loss per shakes. The lode in the 40, west of Grande's winze, is very large, producin yet fathors. The lode in the 45, east of Damian's was, in water, worth 1/4 ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of Damian's was, in water, worth 1/4 ton per fathors. The lode in the 45, east of Damian's was, in water, worth 1/4 ton per fathors winze, its lode is small, but the ground is easier for driving, shaft and Winzes: The ground in El Clavel sump-winse is harder for shaking, but the lode is winze, its lode in the 100 to water, which makes it rather slow for shifting in the lode in the 100 to water, which makes it rather slow for shifting in the lode, worth 2 tons per fathors. The lode in the 50, east of San Pedro said, the little rather lode. The lode in the 50, east of San Pedro said, which is mail branches, containing little ore. The 30, east of same shaft, is not so figured, worth 3 tons per fathors. He lode in the 50, west of same shaft, single in the 70, west of Giminie's winze, is very small, and the ground had given and the 100 to the 10

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coks well for farther improvement. The 75, east of Miguel's winze, the lode is large and strong, and openiate ground—worth 2½ tous per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: the lode har rather declined in value of late, but we hope it will The lode in San Pablo's shaft continues small, and the ground as Amigas shaft is going down in a very productive piece of a fathom. The men are still rising in the back of the 55, against a hope to communicate shortly. Castro's winze is suspended tit.

and, worth 1% cm per shops to communicate shortly. Castro's winne is suspended com's winne, which we hope to communicate shortly. Castro's winne is suspended com's winne, the come of heads to work it.

LIMARES.—July 29: Poso Ancho Mine: South Lode.—West of Engine-Limares.—July 29: Poso Ancho Mine: South Lode.—West of Engine-Limares.—It is a supposed to the communication of the common of the

members, Interest and Remarks: The surface work, notwithstanding the scarcial states, which is much racked) is in good condition. We estimate the raise whise signs, which is much racked) is in good condition. We estimate the raise whise signs, which is much racked) is in good condition. We estimate the raise is a faguat at 300 tons.

RESSIBLY CONSOLIDATED,—Geo. Sweet, August 3: In presenting my lead to the condition of the condition of surface and such as a summing is eight strokes per minute, a higher speed than was anticipated at the time pumping is eight strokes per minute, a higher speed than was anticipated at the time pumping is eight strokes per minute, a higher speed than was anticipated at the time pumping is eight strokes per minute, a higher speed than was anticipated at the time pumping is eight strokes per minute, a higher speed than was anticipated at the time pumping is eight strokes per minute, and one of these kinds would appear to have affected the south at almost every angle, and one of these kinds would appear to have affected the south at almost every angle, and one of these kinds would appear to have affected the south at almost every angle, and one of these kinds would appear to have affected the south at almost every angle, and one of these kinds would appear to have and the converse of these converses and the point at which the intersection should have occurred, drives in advanced beyond that this vein will be discovered, but this is only one of many results and the point at which the convention will be resumed upon it at the addit level. The drivage on the north lode is versions will be resumed upon it at the addit level. The drivage on the north lode is affected the south of the season has prevented used. The forebreast is now 50 lachters west of the signal and the season has provented used. The work is now 6 lachters deep, and will yield staff. The winnes sinking below the level is now 6 lachters deep, and will yield staff. The winnes sinking below to the level is now 6 lachters deep

with mine cost; we are, however, itselieve, on the eve or meeting the expensions, and unless my expectations are thwarized by results which I do not at present ideate, we shall, in a comparatively short time, commence to make profits for the heliodist.

Wast CAMADA.—Captain Plummer: Huron Copper Bay: The 30 fm. it, sat of new engine-shaft, is not looking so well as when I last reported, and is not being eat or rich as the levels above. The level going west is poor, and so also was level above the hist point. We are holping for improvement as we advance west-rich and the levels above. The level going west is poor, and so also was level as the six of the point of the profit of the point of the point. The lode is going to this point. The lode we had so at any of the upper levels corresponding to this point. The lode we had to the six of the point of the level of the place had to be removed while the peace had to be removed to be a peace had to be removed while the peace had to be removed to be a peace had to be removed by the peace had to be removed by th -Captain Plummer: Huron Copper Bay: The 30 fm

Firmit.

Ang. 4: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, them. At Perez shaft the lode is composed of a little flockan and the is holed to the rise above the 38 fathom level. The ground at than it has been. In the 90, east of Taylor's, Basto's lode appears to and taking its proper direction; it is 6 in. wide, with spots of munhe 90, west of Taylor's, is worth ½ ton per fan. The lode in fathom. In the 80, east direction; it is 6 in. wide, with spots of munhe 90, west of Taylor's, is worth ½ ton per fan. The lode in the 80, west of Taylor's, is stamposted in the 50, west of Taylor's, is worth \(\) ton per fathom. In the 80, see the stamp of the stamp

fm.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode at the incline shaft, below the 20, including the north and south branches, is over 8 ft. wide. The north part of the lode for about 2 ft. wide, is composed of lead and quartz—the middle is composed of the country, with atrings and spots of lead, and the south part is composed of quartz, lead, and blende: and for the length of the shaft (21 feet) the lode is worth 3/5 tons per fm. The lode in the 20, east of incline shaft, is composed of quartz, spotted with lead. In the 20, west of the same shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead and mundle; for the former it is worth at present 4 cwts. per fm., but we have a small side cossing in it, which makes it smaller. In the adit level, west of incline shaft, the lode is composed of qhartz and mundle, and spots of lead, but not enough to value. In Jose's winze we cannot say anything about the lode, as the men are engaged in cutting ground for the inskile.

in it, which makes it amainter. In this ant level, west of inclines shart, the lock is composed of pharts and mundle, and spots of lead, but not enough to value. In Jose's winze we cannot say anything about the lode, as the men are engaged in cutting ground for the inchies.

Pontgible and the doe in the 100 at Richard's shaft, which is 6 feet wide, composed principally of friable quarts, containing sufficient ore to save. We have set to drive north and south on its course. The north and yields a little low quality work, but the lode in the south end is of a very kindly appearance, and yields \(\frac{3}{2} \) ton of ore per fm., which is a very kindly feature, inasmuch as in the level above it was valueless and of a very much less promising character. The 80, south of same shaft, is being driven by the side of the lode, and is, therefore, unproductive. We have three stopes in back of this level, north and south of shaft, yielding \(\frac{3}{2} \) ton of ore per fm. each.—La Grange: The 40, north of Nosky's shaft, is unproductive. We have set to undercut the lode a little behind the end, where it is yielding I ton per fathom. The 20 north is in a hard, unproductive quarts lode. Our tribute pitches continue to yield a large quantity of lowish quality staff. The driving of the deep sold from La Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: The clearing and repairing of the deep sold from La Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: The clearing and repairing of the deep sold from La Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: We have set the lode in the 20 at Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: We have set the lode in the 20 at Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: We have set the lode in the 20 at Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: We have set the lode in the 20 at Rancoule proceeds well.—Moche: We have set winze to slike in the bottom of the lavel, south of shaft, which has a were stoned to surface work appearance, and yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The two pitches in the back continue to yield 1 ton of ore per fathom each. We have set as unage to shaft, in the s

MINING NOTABILIA.

FEXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR GORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Ivey's shaft must now be soon out of the influence of the silde which has lately so much disturbed the lode, and a short time will most probably suffice to see a regular course of ore again as rich as before. That the disturbance is only temporary the fact of its being the same run of ground as that which disordered the 162 east some months ago is a sufficient assurance. The wonderful discoveries lately made about Metal shaft has caused Ivey's for the time to be forgotten; but there is every prospect that a little encer shking will see the lode here as productive as before the disorder took place, in the event of which a few weeks may add very greatly to the value of this aiready the greatest tim mine in the world.

WHEAL ELLEN (St. Agnes).—In these times of almost absolute dulness in mining, it is a little cheering to learn that there is a probability, amounting to nearly a certainty, that this set will be worked with the spirit and determination it deserves. The working of this mine may, and will no doubt, prove the solution of the influence of slides on lodes, as at the Navvy Pit upwards of 60,000? worth of copper was obtained at a depth of not more than 50 ft. from the surface; the ore was found in small strings or droppers, on the back of a slide. We believe the chief object of the proposed company is to work the mine for blande, of which large quantities are known to be discovered in the backs, above the adit levels; but eventually the lower levels will be tested, and the enigma above alladed to be solved. From the most authentic sources, we believe the attempt will be a great success, and may possibly restore the South St. Agoes district to its ancient popularity.

WEST TREVELYAN.—The discoveries still continue here. It does appear strange that such a piece of ground should have remained so long unwought, when on every side prospersons mines have been worked for ages. Now, however, everyone remarks,—How is it?

EAST SETON.—We have a

cheap.

TRENCROM, which may now be classed as one of the best tin mines in West Cornwall, will shortly add to its returns considerably, and become a sound investment. The district is one of the best on record, and the management of the mine of undoubted skill and unsullied reputation.

LOADING COAL AT THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—Last week a very LOADING COAL AT THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—Last week a very flourishing report was presented to the Mersey Dock Board relative to the facilities for shipping coal at the Birkenhead Docks. At the meeting of the board, on Thursday, Mr. Forwood, one of the members, complained that the coal tips provided by the board were very little used by the coal shippers, for though 2000 tons of coal were shipped last week, the tips were not once used. This might arise, he said, from the prejudices of the immpers, who did not like or appreciate movelites, and who said that the use of the tips damaged the coal. He (Mr. Forwood) very much doubted this; but, at all events, the extra celerity of the tips, as compared with the old-fashioned method of shipping coals, fully compensated for any trifling damage the coal shipped by means of the tips might sustain. He suggested the various appliances of the board for the shippment of coal should be extensively advertised. The Chairman of the board (Mr. Brocklebank) said that all the merchanis and shippers in Liverpool and Birkephead were fully awars of what the heavy had considered to complete the coal ship and coal descriptions.

now lies at Tavistock in a highly precarious condition.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 6 was 12,2311. 18s. 6d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be produced at a little cost. Holloway's ointment and pills are always useful in relieving puln, in reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misspilled, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. They are a blessing to the rich when tormented by indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a precious boom to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicines should be in the possion of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to ease pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be procured.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, H. Cowling, Aug. 10: We are making fair progress in sinking Sale's aware engine-shaft, down about if ms. from surface; the shaft is wholly in grantice of a high about 45 to 30 sacks ready for sampling. We shall know the value of it by the end of this west of fair quality. We have about 45 to 40 sacks ready for sampling. We shall know the value of it by the end of this west produces as follows: -45, and 35; toos of ore per fair. We have also make of the 115 west produces as follows: -45, and 35; toos of ore per fair. We have linearced the botth part of the lode in the 100 west; it is 21, wide, and worth about seach produce 52; toos of ore per fair. The stopes in back of the 58, 47, and 35 are worth least produces a follows: -4, and 54; toos of ore per fair. We have all the stopes in back of the 58, 47, and 35 are worth least produced and of ore per fair. The stopes in back of the 58, 47, and 35 are worth 12 toos each of ore per fairbon. We have cut through the lode in the 73, east and west, on the north lode; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, the over-part being about 18 inches wide, producing good saving work, and looking promising; these remarks will apply to the lode in the 52 cast.

The lode in the 52 cast.

The lode in the 52 cast.

The state of the

has improved since last report. About 1½ ft. in width of the south part produces solid stones of ore, and a mixture throughout which we save for dressing. We have got a great deal of ore-stuff prepared for the crusher. This we shall commence passing through the rolls on Saturday. Shortly after I will let you know what the yield of ore is likely to be.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Raiph P. Goldsworthy, Aug. 9: We are rising above the 30, against the western shaft, by eight men, which we hope to hole this week, when we shall resume operations fully in our deeper levels, which we have been obliged to suspend for want of proper ventilation. The lode in the tribute pitch in the 80 is improved, and are making the necessary preparations for the stamps for bringing home the stream of water for condensing and dressing purposes with all possible speed.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Aug. 8: There is no material alteration in the cross-cut south since last reported on. Our progress at present is rather slow, owing in a great measure to the very jointy nature of the ground.

CARGOLL.—Aug. 9: We are squaring for timber in Michell's engine-shaft; no lode taken down this week. In the 120, rising in back, there is a good lode in the end. The 120 north produces good work for lead, and much jack. The 20, north from Sargent's, has just passed through a good shoot of ore. The 10 north is yielding a little ore. The adit is as last reported. The jack sold this week realised a good price—No. 1, 80 tons, at 64. 7s.; No. 2, 40 tons, at 24. 1s.; No. 3, 85 tons, at 54. 1s. (6., c) and No. 4, 30 tons, at 64. The, No. 2, 40 tons, at 24. 1s.; No. 3, 85 tons, at 54. 1s. (6., c) and No. 4, 30 tons, at 64. The south lode, in the 40 west, is producing 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; east at this level it is producing stones of ore. The indrwy east is worth ½ ton per fathom; east at this level it is producing stones of ore. The north lode, in the 40 west, is producing a tons of ore per fm.

CARNGLAZE UNITED.—F. Hosking: In the 20, driving east, the character o

CLOWANCE WOULD.—E. Congress of the pround is more favourable, and still more water flowing from the cross-cut.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Aug. 8: We are now in a position to fix the plunger-lift at the 36, and hope in a few days the pole will be got to work. The consumption of coals is tiess since connecting the balance-bob to the engine. CROWAN CONSOLS.—Joseph Vivian, Wm. Thomas, Samuel Simons, Aug. 5: The engine-shaft having been sunk to the 42, we have this day set the plat to cut, case and divide the shaft, put in ladder-road, &c., to complete the same to the 42, per contract of 261, after which we shall lose no time in cross-cutting towards the Dumpling lode, which is about 4 fms. distant. The 30 to drive east on Dumpling lode, which is about 4 fms. distant. The 30 to drive east on Dumpling lode, which is about 4 fms. distant. The 30 to drive east on Dumpling lode, which is about 4 fms. distant. The 30 to drive east on Dumpling lode, which is about 4 fm. tieded is large, occasionally producing good stones of copper ore and blende. In the 20 we have driven east and west of cross-cut about 4 fms.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and yielding some very good stones of copper ore, in the western end more especially this lode, is opening tribute ground towards the bottom of the level. However, we have decided to drive further north, as the country rock beyond the lode is highly mineralized, and in the adjoining mine, Wheal Curtis, some branches were discovered previous to the intersection of the main part of the lode.

covered previous to the intersection of the main part of the lode.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Aug. 10: We are driving west on the course of the lode in the deep adit level by six men; the lode this last week has increased in size and quality, being now 3 st. wide; the ground still continues easy for working, now driving at 55s. per fm. We have now from 10 to 15 fms. further to drive before we meet with the cross-course. Judging from the character of the ground now in the end, with the improvement both in size and quality, we have every reason to expect a good lode as we near the cross-course.—South, or Copper Lode: I have put two men to rise in back of the 12; in taking down the lode we have met with a branch of very rich grey copper ore, varying in size from 3 to 6 in. wide. The copper has been assayed by Mr. Harvey, of Tavistock, and made a produce of 31½.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Aug. 9: Counter Lode: The 70 east is worth 51. per fathom; the 80 cast, 104.; the 80 west, 151.; the 90 east, 51. per fm.; and the 90 west, 61. per fathom.

in its character. In the adit cross-cuts, at the north shaft, the ground is rather harder than it has been. The eastern end on the course of the lode is looking promising, and I fully think if this lode is fairly developed the result will be good.

***—"" James Nancarrow, Aug. 3: Last Saturday being our monthly setting, I send you the report of the same:—The cross-cut in the 60 is driven south of engine-shaft 5 fms., and in a congenial country for lead. We have set this cross-cut to drive for the present month at 91, per fms. I am giad to say we are extending this cross-cut towards the south lode; the ground is gradually improving in its character, and as well for our progress.—North Shaft: The ground in the cross-cut soorth and south being rather spare for driving, and the sir bad, we have suspended them for the present, and put the men to drive east and west on course of the lode intersected in the south cross-cut. We opened 4½ fathoms on this lode last month, and as far as seen it has a very promising lode, composed chiefly of white soft prian, spar, mundle, blue silds, &c. I should very much like to see the lode at a deeper level, but we cannot for the present, as we are as deep as we can go for water. We have set these two ends to drive on course of the lode for one month, at 11. 8s. per fm. Nothing sies at present to report ca.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Kowe, Ang. 5: The errection of the wheel has proceeded to the extent now of being ready to fix the arms in the centres; the wheel case being finished, the axie and centres on, the heaviest work is done. The masons have nearly finished the principal piliurs for conducting the water (in wooden troughs) on to the wheel. The carpenters and smiths are also busy doing the detail work connected with the wheel is completed, which I hope will be in four or five weeks from this. We have taken all the underground men to hasten the different detail work connected with the wheel is completed, which I hope will be in four or five weeks from this connected with the wheel is comple

north 101. per fm. and 141. per fm., respectively. The trusted pictures are including including an for some time past.

EAST SNAFFELL.—R. Rowe, Aug. 5: During the month we have been sinking on 80. 2 lode at the month of the adit, and are down 2 fms. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and of promising appearance. On this lode northward we are cross-cutting east to intersect caunter lode known to be standing off in that direction.—No. 1 Lode: In the adit iriving north there is no change of note, the lode is 3 ft. wide, very regular, of a kindly alter, but yet without ore. So far the levels are in shallow ground, and depth in this country appears indispensable to the lodes becoming productive; and we are giving the act our attention at this moment—how best to pursue and prove the lodes in depth,

nature, but yet without ore. So far the levels are in shallow ground, and depth in this country appears indispensable to the lodes becoming productive; and we are giving the fact our attention at this moment—how best to pursue and prove the lodes in depth, while carrying out the necessary adit level trials.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, P. Casley, August 8: In sinking Cranjack shaft below the 10 we have a very kindly lode; and in a winze sinking below the adit level, 12 fms. west of this shaft, we have a very good lode of tin, 12 in. wide. In Ageworth's half, sinking below the adit level, the lode is 14 in. wide, with good stones of tin. All the work as to engine, pitwork, &c., is going on well.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—R. Pryor, T. Corfield, Aug. 7: The lode in the deep adit level, eat of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. As there is a quantity of water coming out the north side of the level near the present end, we are induced to think that there is still more lode standing, and have this day put the endmen to drive in that direction. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, worth I ton of copper ore per fm., and likely to improve.

EAST WHEAL FLORENCE.—William Verran, Aug. 10: In driving the deep adit level from the western part of the sett, we have lately had fine stones of copper ore, as thus being so near the surface, the lode has not been well defined. As we get into the hill we find the lode becoming more regular, with a good branch of ore on the footwall, and there is every prospect of its continuance, to say nothing of improvement, in which case this mine will soon tell its own tale. The engine-shaft is being sunk by the side of the lode, in killus of the finest description, and there is reason to hope that at the next level we shall find a productive lode. We are pashing on these points with all possible speed, fully believing we have available property, which, when properly developed, will amply remunerate the shareholders for their outlay.

EAST WHEAL

Sist sittene 6 tens 9 cwis. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. or black tip, realising 310*. 19s. 10c., the produce of one month.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, Aug. 9: Homersham's shaftmen having been engaged in repairing sundry work in Homersham's shaft, and the engine having been idle, in consequence of the water being in the bottom, but little has been done since last reported upon; everything is now working satisfactorily. In the 130, cast and west of Soper's cross-cut, the driving is being continued by the south side of the lode, in favourable ground. In the 130, cast of Soper's cross-cut, on the main part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, and produces 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The stope is the back of the 130, cast of Barkell's wines, is worth 35!, per fathom. The lode in the 77, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, peach, and atones of copper ore. In the winzs sinking in the bottom of the 77, west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is worth 6!, per fathom. The winzs sinking below the 68 is being continued by the side of the lode. In the 45 cast the lode is 4 feet wide, of a very promising appearance. The ground in Williams's cross-cut, in the 88, driving north-west of Hitchica's engine-shaft, is rather spare at present for progress. A change for the better is daily expected.

of a very promising appearance. In ground in years at present for progress. A change for the better is daily expected.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 9: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and mundle, with spots of ore. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is apparently getting easier; it does not bors of hard as it did.—Little's Lode; In the adit level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundle, &c.—Hocking's Lode: In the adit level west the lode is still in a distorbed state by the cross-course. The lode in the adit level exit is also disordered by a silde, which has heaved it apparently north. The ground in the adit level care to such its moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, Aug. 9: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, the ground is a shade better for sinking, and good progress has been made, according to the nature of the ground. There has not been any lode taken down this week. In the 70 west the men are engaged taking down the lode, which is very large, and producing mundle, blende, prian, peach, with a little tin—a kindly lode.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Aug. 5: The principal orey part of the lode in the 50 cross-cut is about 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathour. The lode is not yet cut through; we purpose to open some short distance east on this discovery previous to going forther with the cross-cut. The ground in the winze sinking slow the 35 is a little stiffer for progress.

cut through; we purpose to open some state of the winze sinking below the 36 is a little stiffer for progress.

GODOLPHIN.—J. Vivian and Son, Aug. 8: In the deep adit, driving south-east on the caunter, the lode has much improved in character, now about 1 ft. wide, yielding instone of tolerably good quality. We have shout 15 or 16 fathoms more to drive this level to the intersection of one of the West Great Work lodes, on which we are opening eastward at the shallow adit, and which promises to be a productive lode in depth. We are driving at the rate of about 5 fms. per month. There are some good formations of tin in the caunter, in the bottom of the shallow adit, it little to the south of the point where the West Great Work lodes cross it, and by our deep adit we shall in the course of three or four months reach these, at an increased depth of 17 fms. Judging from the results already met with, this will render available a considerable quantity of valuable and profitable tin ground, which can be very rapidly and cheaply taken away. The chances are good, also, of our making valuable discoveries on the West Great Work lodes, by opening on them at the deep adit, as well as on our other lodes still further south, and on the caunter which crosses them all, as we advance in that direction. The fine looking formation of gossan, chlorite, and tin which we find the caunter to be at Pump shaft, and the shallow adit on the entrance of the lode into the grants from the clay-slate, offer the strongest inducements to give a further trial in depth at this point, which the bringing on of the deep adit will afford; but we calculate by the evertion of steam-power to develope this exceedingly promising part of the mine much more Pump shaft, and the shallow adit on the entrance of the lode into the granite froe lay-slate, offer the strongest inducements to give a further trial in depth at point, which the bringing on of the deep adit will afford; but we calculate by the tion of steam-power to develope this exceedingly promising part of the mine much effectually, and long before the deep adit could possibly reach it. At the shallow we are opening east extend of the caunter on one of the West Great Work lodes, we yields accasionally rich nests of tin, it has also yielded good bunches of tin in yields occasionally rich nests of tin; it has also yielded good bunches of tin in West Great Work Mine, adjoints: us on the west. A further trial of this lode in depth, in the neighbourhood of the caunter is very desirable, and will be facilitated, as before stated, by the deep adit very shortly; in the shallow adit end east, on the north lode, the lode is small, and producing but little tin; we have passed through some good bunches of tin on this lode. In the shallow adit, driving south, east of Pump shaft, the lode is 1.½ ft. wide, composed of gosan, chlorite, and tin, forming a valuable lode, which can be stoped at as low a tribute as 6s. 8d., in 1d., thus leaving a great margin for profit. The ground, also, is easy for driving through, and we shall thus open out rapidly a good length of back for stoping. We have arranged to put a party of men at once to stope above the shallow addit south from Pump shaft, and calculate, from present appearances, by, this and our drivings, to raise about 160. worth of tin in the stone, as the water at the stamping-mills has fallen off to such an extent that we can only return a small proportion of our raisings.

at the stamping-mills has fallen off to such an extent that we can only return a stamp proportion of our raisings.

— J. Pope, Jun., Aug. 9: The lode in the shallow adit, south-east of pump shaft, i.s looking better than I have ever seen it before; 2½ ft. wide, and good quality tinstuff West Great Work lode in the shallow adit, east of the caunter, is jalas looking better.

GOLCH HILL.—Aug. 9: There is but little alteration here. The lode in Harvey's shaft is I ft. wide, composed of clay, tumblers, and a little spar and lead, yielding 8 cwts. per fathom. The men have sunk during the past week 4 feet.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Aug. 9: The computed quantity of copper ore for this campilia is 113 tons.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Aug. 9: The computed quantity of copper ore for GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Aug. 9: We have completed the cutting of the round for the plunger at the 60, and have fixed the penthouse, &c., at the same level, he sinking of the engine-shaft is now being pushed onward as fast as possible. The round is rather hard.

ground is rather hard.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—W. Skewis, J. Richards, Aug. 9:
The 40 fm. level west is now extended a little beyond the point where the winze was
commenced in the bottom of the 30: consequently, we think it advisable to suspend the
30 and 40 for the present, and apply the men to the sinking of the said winze, which
will prove if the 40 west is on the same part or not, and give ventilation to accomplish not, and give ventilation to

ing lode; a large quantity of water is very strongly issuing from the end, and appears to be mineralised. From the nature of this end, we consider an improvement may fairly calculated on shortly. The lode in the 30 west is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quarts, prian, mundle, and copper ore. The 40 fm. level cross-cut south is extended 3 fms. on the cross-coarse, towards intersecting the Bedford lode, ground favourable for driving, now let to four men, at 31, per fm. The distance, we believe, is from 70 to 80 fathoms, and we consider the driving cost would not exceed on an avesage 41, per fm., and will require at less tivelvemonths, with monthly settings; but if set in one stent, in all probability will be done in eight or nine menths. We recommend the whole to be set in one stent, as in mining time is money. The lode in Old Bedford made rich from the 30 downwards.

GREAT NORTH DOWNG _ 7 W. (2014)

in one stent, as in mining time is money. The lode in Old Bedfort mane rich Brown are 26 downwards.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crass, M. Jenkin, Ang. 9: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and we think promising for further improvement. The other tutwork operations throughout the mine in value and appearance continue as reported last week. The computed quantity of copper ore sampled to-day is 195 tons.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. W. H. Raynalds, Ang. 10: The ground in the adit end east is favourable for driving, and the men are making good progress. We have not reset the ends east and west of No. 9 shaft, but confined operations to the adit end east. GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Aug. 7: Gifford's engine-shaft is cut down to the bottom of the edit, and we shall at once commence sinking below, which the whim being at work will greatly facilitate. The walls of the engine-hones will be up this week. The roof is being prepared, and all the other work is getting on well. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Aug. 9: In Jyle's shaft, sinking below the 154 fm. isvel, the lode is spiit into two parts, each one producing some very good copper ore. In the 166 fm, level west the lode is 16 tot wide, producing a little ore.

GREAT BRITALLACK.—W. DANDENW.—D. Davon M. T. Tesoning, Aug. 9: Hill Brothers

per ore. In the 166 fm, level wast the lode is 1½ ft, wide, producing some good stones of ore. In the 166 fm, level wast the lode is 1½ ft, wide, producing some good stones of ore. In the 166 fm, level wast the lode is 1½ ft, wide, producing a little ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, Aug. 9: Hill Brothers Shaft: The ground in the 75 cross-cut south is making fair progress in driving, and the end is still on the elvan-course, and letting out a quantity of water. The ground in the 63 cross-cut south continues much the same, but we have have not as yet cut the elvan course at this point.—Backley's Shaft: The lode in the 25, cast of shaft, is 4 ft, wide, and worth 101. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 3½ ft, wide, and worth 101. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 3½ ft, wide, and worth 101. per fm. Our tribute pitches continue just the same as for some time past, and we are getting on very fair with the next sampling.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, Aug. 5: The lode in the 150, cast from Harvey's engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth for tin and copper 151, per fm. We have suspended the rise in back of the 150, against Fielding's shaft, for the present. The south lode in the 140, west from salable prodoing stones of tin: this end we have suspended also for the present, and have put the men of drive the 130, east from Offord's shaft; our principal object for driving this level is to drain Mathew's shaft below the 120, and to sink the said shaft to the 130, then drive the eadle evel east under the run of tin gone down below the 100, east from Mathew's shaft. The lode in Offord's shaft; sinking below the 140, is 5 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper full 45. per fm. In the 140, east from said shaft, is worth for tin and copper full 45. per fm. In the 140, east from said shaft, is worth for tin 351, per fm the stope in the back of this level, east from Walker's shaft in worth for the past in the body on the 100, east from Mathew

is 1t. wide, producing tinstone of low quality. In this level, west of the shaft, we have just cat Stavens's lode, but have not gone through it sufficiently to ascertain its value. We find the water is drained off from the sink in the bottom of the shift, on Stavens's lode; we shall, therefore, commence at once to rid up those old workings, and make a communication as soon as possible from there to the level below.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edw. Rogers, Edm. Rogers, Aug. 8: The engine-shaft, is down 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 12; the shaftmen are engaged taking down the lode and have got into it 4½ feet, but have not yet discovered the north wall; so far as seen the lode is poor, producing tinstone that will just pay for stamping. In the 12 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 21. per fm.; in this level, driving north on the caunter, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 21. per fm.; in this level, driving north on the caunter, the lode is 3½ feet wide, word and an end of the engine-shaft below the deep add its being proceeded with as fast as possible. The lode in the adit cast is 1 ft. wide, composed of pesch, spar, and good stones of ore occasionally. In the 24 east we are driving by the side of the lode, but shall take it down in time to give particulars of its character in our next report. The three stopes in bottom of this levels, west of engine-shaft, are worth 61. per fathom each. The lode in the approximate of the lode with the start of the lode with the start of the lode with the start of the lodes is worth 61. per fm. The rise in back of this level is worth 61. per fm. The rise in back of this level is worth 61. per fm. The rise in back of this level is worth 61. per fm. The lode in the 10 east is large, and producing good saving work; an improvement is expected here when we get a little further from the cross-course. The stope in back of this level is worth 61. per fm. The lode in the 10 east is large, and producing good saving work; an improvement is expected here when we get a little further from the cross-cou

lode in No. 2 winse, sinking below the 45, wast of said shaft, on Reed's lode, is 2 feet wide, worth 101, per fm. The water has drained in the past week 1 ft. 6 in. in this part of the mine.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Aug. 7: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mine at Sear Head since my last report. We completed weighing off 24 tons from this mine on Friday. At Trough we have leveled for the permanent water race, and I have offers to cut it, but have not yet let it; if we get rain we can begin to dress ore here before it is completed. The Low level is harder than it has been for some weeks. Trough east and west vein is a little poorer than last week; this vein is not right gathered up after leaving the cross-vein. I believe the best part is lying north of us.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, August 8: We are going to open another pit on the Tavistock lode, further west, to prove its size and character also in that direction, and have not yet met with any cross-course in costeaning.—West Hawkmoor: We are sinking from surface here for the purpose of holing with the rise coming up from the adit level. We are preparing another parcel of int for sale.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Aug. 2: We have commenced driving the 130, east and west of Bailey's engine-shaft. The eastern end is worth 30%, and the western end 50% per fm. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Aug. 9: The lode in the flat-rod engine-shaft, sinking below the 30% is improving both in size and character, being 1½ ft. wide, yielding I ton of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the 30 cast from shaft, is also improving, and producing fine stones of ore. The lode in the 30 cast from shaft, is also improving, and producing fine stones of ore. The lode in the 30 cast from shaft, is also improving, and producing fine stones of ore. Our present prospects are exceedingly cheering, and we are busily engaged preparing for the next sampling.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts, Harpur and Metherell, Aug. 10: In the 53, east of new shaft,

same as for some time past.

LONG RAKE.—Capt. Evans, Aug. 3: The lode in the 90 west will produce 1 ton to the fathom; in easy ground, and lode most promising. The 90 east is also easy for driving, producing a little lead, but not to value; the lode is 2½ ft, wide. The 80 east is copening good atoping ground, worth 15 cwts. per fm.; lode 5 ft, wide. In the stope 5 behind this end the lode is worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fm. The 70 east is driving on a lode 5 ft, wide, or cyc throughout, worth ½ ton per fm. There is no other change in the mine particularly. The water is quick, and little can bé done towards opening the behind this end the lode is worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fm. The 70 east is griving in the mine particularly. The water is quick, and little can bé done towards opening the behind the mine.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Aug. 5: The lode in the 80, east of sump-shaft, is principally mundic, with stones of copper ore. In the 70, east of cross-course, the lode is still the summary of the lode in the rise in back of the 70 has become unproductive, being up to the gossan. It the lode in the rise in back of the 70 has become unproductive, being up to the gossan. It the lode in the rise in back of the 70 has become unproductive, being up to the gossan. It the lode in the rise in back of the 70 has become unproductive, being up to the gossan. It the lode in the rise in back of the 70 has become unproductive, being up to the gossan. It the lode of the 80 yard level, south of No. 2 winze, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. All United the productive lode will be reached to the south at the 60 yard level; the lode yields a little lead, and is very promising. The pitch in the bottom of this level, will the No. 1 winze, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. All other parts of the mine the same as last reported.

MOLLAND.—Thos. Bennetts, Aug. 9: We have altered and refixed our pitwork with the plunger to the 32. The shaftmen have now to put down some bucker rods, which the plunger to the 32. The shaftmen have now to put dow

in the same level, north of the winze. and 35 fathoms north of the segment wide, yielding a little ore at times. From the present appearance we hetter days at Manty.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—Wm. Stewis, R. Symons, Aug. 9: Hambley's Shaft: The 48 west, on main lode, is yield work. The 48 cast, on north lode, is much the same as what reporte is worth 9, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is your for tin. The lode in the 34 cast is worth 16, per fm. We have rise in the back of this isvel, but are daily expecting to do so. The lode is improving in appearance, and an important improvement is expected. Lance's Shaft: The 12 weet is yielding good saving work for tin. Not in the tribute department.

is worth 94, per fm. The lode in the winns within glesbow this level is priced as any work for the. The lode in the 2-5 and is not the part of the back of this level, but are daily expecting in sp. The lode in that is improving in appearance, and an important improved in the priced benchmark in the tribute department.

MEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Ang. 9: The ground in the 70 and is all mid in the tribute department.

MEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Ang. 9: The ground in the 70 and is all mid and the wall there, referred to in my last, still holds on. The lode is the 18 and and the wall there, referred to in my last, still holds on. The lode is the 18 and is large and disordered, with a good footwall; the lode is now so large that swinds and the wall there is no selly yet for the such thought at the such and the wall the stones of lend, with a little morpe, in back of the 55, continue to yet and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, in back of the 55, continue to yet and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, in back of the 55, continue to yet and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, and the little morpe, and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, and the little morpe, and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, and the little morpe, and the stones of lend, with a little morpe, and the little

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producing a little copper ore occasionally. We purpose driving cross-course, and then drive south on the cross-course, which the favourable appearance of the north and south lode, or cross-course, or north and south block, the lode is 3½ feet wick, soft quartz, white iron, and choloride, with rich specimens of oft quartz, white iron, and enclorine, with rich specimens of airer ore, while we indid appearance; a stone from this end, which we have had assayed, has profined 700 ozs. of pure silver per ton of ore. [We continue driving the shallow adil north in he eastern part of the sett, believing it to be within a few fathoms of the lost, said that should, therefore, he continued without interruption.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Grenfell, Ang. 9: There is no chasge to notice in any of set underground operations since last reported. We sampled to-day 61 tons (companie)

NORTH DOWNS.—e. since last reported. We samples we and provided provided the samples when a setting-day when you want quality ore.

NORTH JANE.—J. Rowe, Aug. 9: Last Friday being pay and setting-day when to inform you we set the new engine-shaft to sink by nine men (10 fathous crais), it is form you we set the new engine-shaft to sink by nine men (10 fathous crais), it is form you we set the new engine-shaft to sink by nine men (10 fathous crais), it is form of the name of the new engine shaft to sink by nine men (10 fathous crais), and of silver gossan realised an average of 25s. 6d, per ton. We are dressing up in, sainal of silver gossan realised an average of 25s. 6d, per ton.

to inform you we see here. The most of the control of the control of the control of all very gossan realised an average of 25s, 6d, per ton. We are dressing up tin, admissed by the end of this month.

MORTH MINERA.—Aug. 9: The engine-shaft sinking below the 46 is now dress of the control of the contro

produce about 16 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Owing to the scarcity of waits we are unable to do much upon the dressing-floors until within the last week. We have also a pile of ore clean in the bing; we have also a pile of ore in solid lumps, short 1 uni, which we have been unable to crush for want of water; we have also about 3 ton me in a rougher state ready to go through the crusher.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian and Son, R. Angore, F. Hosking, Aug. 10: In the 205 fm. level, west of Doctor's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding root shead yellow copper ore, and presenting a promising appearance for improvement. In its under the 194 fm. level, at Pearce's shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, yielding I use of yellow copper ore par fathom, and worth about 60; per fathom. In driving the lievel south, west of Pearce's shaft, no lode has yet been intersected. There is notice, new to remark on in the other part of the western district in the copper drawing the 140 fm. level, which proves to be of equal quality to the parts which we have himselved to the 140 fm. level, which proves to be of equal quality to the parts which we have himselved in level, which proves to be of equal quality to the parts which we have himselved to the surface of the contract of the western district, in the 160 fm. level, which proves to be of equal quality to the parts which we have himselved to the surface of the discovery of a rich formation of copper ore as we approach the saline customer of the discovery of a rich formation of copper ore as we approach the saline customer of the discovery of a rich formation of copper ore as we approach the saline customer of the matrix of the lode, the great heat proceeding from it, and the saline variable of the matrix of the lode, the great heat proceeding from it, and the saline variable of the matrix of the lode, the great interest, and lead as to hope that we saline west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding tinsone went of the mine.

west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding tinstone which is the property of the mine.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Aug. 9: Decimus engine-shaft is such is the 40; the shaftmen are at present engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the size that 40. The 30 can west is suspended for the present. We have put the me in right back of the 30, and hope to communicate this rise to the 20 by the end of this main. The tode in the rise is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work for lead, and the lost a third yaparance. The men from the 20 and west we have put to rise against kindly appearance. The men from the 20 and west we have put to rise against grid shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of silver-lead one. The job is shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance. The fish-rod shaft is 12 fms. below the active with the ground flavourable for sinking. Rys's shaft and 12 fms. below the active the lode is 15 inches wide, and very ment improfit of fms. 2 ft. below the active the lode is 15 inches wide, and very mach improfit of fms. 2 ft. below the active the lode is 15 inches wide, and very mach improfit of the 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the 112 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the 112 west the lode continues is the lode in the 102 west. In the 82 west the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing a signal atoms of ore. Porth Lode: In the 42 cast the lode continues 15 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the ame level west the lode is taken and wide worth about 4.0 per fathom for tin. The same will apply to the size and wide wide, worth about 4.0 per fathom. In the same level west the lode is taken and wide worth about 4.0 per fathom. In the same level west the lode is taken and wide worth and the same level west the lode is a fath and the last reported on west and the same level west the lode and the last reported on west. Scale and the last reported on west. Scale and same and same last reported on west. Scale and same and same

terming out 3 tons of ore per fathorn. In the 57 east no tone that has reported on.

OKEL TOR.—Was. B. Collem, W. Metherell, Ang. 9: In the intermeliate is are pushing on to communicate with Burley's late pitch. In the 56 m, are it capel between the two branches of the lode has nearly cut out; the scenario lode is 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft. wide, which, with the north part, will yield 3 tons of an istal all saving work for 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft. wide. There are no alterations in the five slopes in the five slopes of the 56 which continue to yield respectively 5 to 6 tons of ore to the fathors. The slopes with 40 will yield 5 tons of ore to the fathors. In the 35 east the mea large the the first own of the lode, and it is looking very well, and so far as seen will yield 5 tons of ore to the fathors.

AUUS AUNIELAER.—W. Gard. J. Phillips, Aug. 9: We have taken down the lede prevent and find it composed, as before, entirely of rich gossan impregnated prever ers. We have about 2½ Ims. of ground to spend to communicate the rise in epper at the spend of the communicate the rise in expert at the spend of the spend of

is abs. Near out? It is 2 ft. wide, in a very fine channel of ground, but certainly of the old workings. It is 2 ft. wide, in a very fine channel of ground, but certainly seemed anything like the favourable appearances that Parker's lode does at sea present anything like the favourable appearances that Parker's lode does at sea of spice.

In the 130 next here for the week. In the 130 east, on Skimmer's, the lode is worth 81, at some seemed in a morth 81, per fin. In the 130 next here week. In the 130 seat, on Skimmer's, the lode is worth 81, in the 130 west the winze is worth 161, per fin. In the 130 next here, in the 130 next here for the next of the season of the season of the season of the season is season of the seas

granti quant, and a specific property of the progress of sinking globally.

SEWARNE CONSOLS.—John Nancarrow, August 7: The progress in sinking as shaft is not quite so rapid as last week, but there is not much perceptible alterative of the second of the out more water, and yields some good ore. There has been very in the stope above the 70 since last reported on; it is now In the 70 and 80 west the lode looks promising, but there is tributers are working regularly, and appear to be getting wages.—T. Julian, F. Francis, S. Harris, Ang. 10: The engine-shaft is withe 150, in a very kindly stratum of ground for tin. The 145 ms, through a well-defined lode, about 2 ft. wide on an average, pipearance. The 145, west of the cross-course, is driven about out 15 in, wide; it ageneral appearance is very similar to the lode adjoining mine. The 95 cross-cut is progressing favourably, but ected any lode. The stope in the back of the 10, west of the isiding average work for tin. The engine and pit-work are in

is still yielding average work by the Lab value and secured the engine-order. L.—W. Kitto, Ang. 7: We have now out down and secured the engine-fsms. from surface. You will discover that it is rather a slow piece of sed with, when I tell you that from east to west it is fully 17 feat wide; the whole, I consider we are getting on very well. The south adit is driven about 25 fms., and the rock made its appearance to-day for the first time. It is in about 8 fms., and the ground looks very favourable for the produc-re, of which we have occasional spots. We are quarrying stome for the chine house, and the masons will commence in a few days. One of the sex to-complete, and a family living in it.

of, west of White's rise, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding some good saving in the deep adit level driving east, on No. 5 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, of syar, cossan, prian, and stones of ore.

If the deep adit level driving east, on No. 5 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, of syar, cossan, prian, and stones of ore.

If a let the lode is the state of the lode is 2 feet wide, of syar, cossan, and the lode is 2 feet wide, of saving the state of the lode is 3 feet of the lode is 4 feet of 1 feet o

of the salit to communicate with the bottom of the 12 fathom level, so as to open up just grand.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams. Aug. 5: The engine-shaft in now down 1½ fins. below the 30.—Middle Lode: In the 30, east of engine-shaft income of the sale is 2ft. wide, and producing good stones of black copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing good stones of black copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing occasional stones of black copper are. In the 30, east of cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of black and grey copper ore in it; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, in off bleng black copper cre, worth 71, per fm. In the 10, east of the engine-shaft case-cut, we have intersected the cross-course, but not yet met with the lode on the storm side of it; in the same level west the lode is producing copper and tin, worth shot 31, per fm.—West Basset Lode: King's shaft, is 5 ft. below the 30; lode 1½ foot wide, and indly in sppearance. In the 30, west of King's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding good specimens of native copper. The 20 has been cleared, so that we have obtained scots to the wester end, and on Wednesday next we shall resume driving the same. Vivian's new shaft is 2 fms. below the 10, where the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz. In the deep addit level, west of Vivian's new shaft, the labe is 2 ft wide, composed of gossan and quartz.

SOUTH CEENVER.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 9: In the addit end, driving west of cross-stones were constructed to the source of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy. Aug. 7: The lode in the 50 west continues to have

the north lode, the lode is about 10 inches wide, producing mundle, spar, and space leopper ors.

Gopper ors.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Aug. 7: The lode in the 60 west continues to have good space and the continues of the continues to have good space and the continues of the co

to the ores for next sampling.

HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, Aug. 9: During the past month the cross-been extended 1 fm. 2 ft. 2 in. east and 3 fms. west; this end is still letting, and is re-set at 91, per fm. The ground in the enstern end is a little easier, set at 71, per fm.

rich. A. W. Der im. 1 and ground in the eastern sour pay and setting it fin.

—W. Chappell, Aug. 10: Friday last being our pay and setting thing the engine-shaft, from its improved appearance, 6 ft. deeper and west, which will make 12 fms. below the bottom of the adit thom of shaft is 18 in. wide, producing rich stones of tin, with indicaptovement; this looks well for driving both east and west, and the holders of the adit level we may reasonably expect a

er.

-G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 5: The lode in

5 gossan, and prian, and which is letting out pretty

6 is much the same as before reported. We have

sith towards the lode, and which is producing some

67 pleasing feature for the lode. The engine-house

is wern 10. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, east of snart, the lode is 2 fe. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the deep adit level, east of snart, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the war carrying the level in will yield 1 ton per fm. It appears as well as the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the deep adit level, east of snart, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode in the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the lode in the lode in the lode in the stope over the seven the lode in the lo

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

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per fm. The lode in the wings sinking below the 20, west of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. WEST WHEAL VOR.—Joseph Southey, Aug. 9: The ground in both Gandry's and Gutlerrea's shafts has soenwhat improved since last reported on, consequently our progress is more rapid than it has hitherto been for some time. The masons are getting on gavourably with the balance-bob stand at Gundry's shaft, and hope to complete it by the end of the present week, after which the carpenter and surfacemen will go on with the erection of the bob and flat-rode with all speed.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Aug. 9: At Windstow shaft, in the 110 east, no lode taken down lately; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 100 east the bode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 90 east is 2½ ft. wide, caleful composed of blende and good stones of ore—a very promising lode. In the 60, cast of cross-out, the lode is 1 ft. wide, wide, internited with ore throughout.—Old Whim-shaft: in the 130 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, awing work for its. The 130 east produces a little its; the lode is 1½ ft. wide.—Western Shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 30 cast the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and it looks promising for further improvement.

WHEAL BULLER.—Jas. Inch, Aug. 5: Stevens's Shaft: The 92 west is producing stones of the 30 cast is worth for tin 14. per fathom. The 70 west is worth for tin 14. per fathom. The 50 west is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The 60 east is a ft. wide, and producing and worth 10. per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 3 ft. wide, and producing good work for

74. per rations.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 10: We have no alteration to report in this mine, more than we see some good tin coming in at the 110 east, on the north side.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Aug. 10: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driving cast of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 21. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, and will just pay for driving. The 30 is driving east of the Pressure shaft by eight men, at 61, per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10t, per fathom. By driving this level 5 fathoms further east it will come under the winze sunk in the bottom of the level above, where the lode is worth 20t, per fathom. The 20 is driving east of this shaft by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 7t, per fathom. During the past week we have effected a communication between this and the 10, which has enabled us to set the back of the level on tribute. Our tribute setting for the present month is a under:—Four men, at 5s. 6d. in 1t.; four men, at 7s. 6d.; eighteen men, at 8s. ten men, at 9t.; four men, at 10s.; four men, at 11s.; two men, at 12s.; two men, at 12s.; two men, at 13s. 4d.; three men, at 14s.; and four men, at 15s. in 11., at a standard of 50l. per ton; the tributers paying all expenses.

los. 4a; three men, at 198.; and four men, at 198. In 11., at a sandard of on; the fributers paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, August 5: The lode in the 130 west er east cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west er east cross-cut, is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end, for cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 4. her fathom. The lode in the stope above is worth for copper ore 7l. per fm. The ground in the 90, north cross-cut, is far for detailed.

east cross-cut, is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 71. per fm. The ground in the 90, north cross-cut, is favourable for driving.

WHEAL IDA.—F. C. Harpur, Aug. 9: The sinking of the engine-shaft continues to progress pretty favourably, the ground being of a congenial character for the production of lead ore. The water is slightly on the increase as we proceed in depth.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—F. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Aug. 19: Clymo's shaftmen are still engaged cutting a trip-plat at the 200. In the 200 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 11. per fathom. In the 190 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 11. per fm. In the 180 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 11. per fm. In the 180 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 45 cast set 2½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 45 cast set 2½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 45 cast set 2½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not little or no value. In the 45 cross-out south the ground is again easier for driving, and better progress is being made.

WHEAL SITHNET AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—Wm. Chappell, R. Gluyss, Aug. 10: The flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 125, is down 4 fms.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing some rich stones of tin, similar to that we had in the 95, west of shaft, which led to the rich bunch of tile, where it was worth over 100!, per fm.; we shall commerce levels. We are getting back near Bounder cross-course, to the west

COAL IN BRAZIL AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Professor Agassiz, with his staff, has been engaged in a careful survey of the district watered by the Amazon, and his opinion has also been obtained concerning the coal fields of Candiota. For some time past attention has been directed to the famous coal beds of Candiota, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The expectations of many are turned in that direction, as the most valued instance of the hidden wealth of Brazil. Mr. Plant has so far awakened or revived an interest in these things that from time to time the topic has been made a public one, has been looked at as a field for commercial activity, and has been debated each time with growing interest in the Legislature. Mr. Plant, as a geologisat, submitted to the examination of the Professor such fossils and geological illustrations of the province of Rio Grande do Sul as he supposed would be of interest, and would help to complete the collections which are being made for the United States Government. The importance of these fossils, and the sure deductions which science draws from them, appear to have startled and delighted him, and in acknowledging the presentation of the specimens he remarks, after alluding to his slight delay in returning his thanks—

"However, this gives me an opportunity of expressing a more mature opinion concerning their geological age, which I am glad to have an opportunity of recording, expecially since the examination I have made of them has satisfied me of the correctness of some views concerning the fossils of the oldest geological formation, in which I had little confidence. That these organic remains all belong to the carboniferous period is unquestionable, and it is the close affinity with the characteristic fossils of Europs which particularly interests, and in a measure, surprises me. Had the whole collection

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The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LOWDOW, AUG. 11, 1885

согтия. £ s. d. £ s.	BRASS. Per. ib.
Best selectedp. ton 89 0 0	Sheets 81/4d,-9d.
Tough cake & tile 86 0 0	Wire 8%d
Burra Burra 90 0 0	Tubes 91/4d
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1114	
dittotubes n 0 1214	STEEL. Per Ton.
Sheathing & bolts p.ton 91 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13 0 0-14 0 0
Bottoms 96 0 0	(hammered), 15 0 0-16 0 0
Old (Exchange) 77 0 0	Ditto in faggots 16 0 0-16 10 0
	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Rare Weigh, in London. 7 15 0-8 0	QUECKSILVER (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.
	APRITUR. Per Ton.
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LEAD.	IX Ditto , 1 9 0- 1 11 0
English Pig, ordny, soft 19 5 0	Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0
Ditto (WB) 20 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet 20 0 0-20 5	0 -11
Ditto red lead 22 0 0-23 0	Yellow Metal Sheathingp. 1b. 8d814d.
Ditto white 26 0 0-27 0	
Ditto patent shot 22 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 7 0 0- 7 10 0
Spanish 18 15 0	in London

· At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per box less.

-During the past week there has been a little more activity MEMARKS.—During the past week there has been a little more activity manifested in the Metal Market; a few more orders have been given out, and there is more enquiry existing, while there is also evidently more disposition to do business than there has been for some time past. We take these as tokens that a more satisfactory state of things in the metal trade is drawing near, and that our anticipations of a revival of the trade during will be realised, and that we shall soon have again to recor the autumn will be realised, and that we shall soon have again to record that activity and vigour have taken the place of dulness and inactivity in the metal market. The demand from America has also improved, and there is every reason to believe that ere long our business relations with the United States will assume a form much more satisfactory to contemplate than it has done for a considerable time past. The advices from India continue to speak of metals as being still dull, nevertheless there is more inclination to make shipments than was formerly the case, and we are in hopes that this trade will also soon again revive. Altogether the appearance of the metal market is more hopeful than it has been for some time past, and we sincerely trust that now the dark cloud which has been appearance of the metal market is not hope to the transition past, and we sincerely trust that now the dark cloud which has been hanging over the trade so long will speedily be dispersed, and pass away.

COPPER.—Rather more business has been done in this metal during the

COPPER.—Rather more business has been done in this metal during the week; and prices remain very firm.

YELLOW METAL.—On Monday an advance was announced by the makers of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per lb., making the present price \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per lb.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a slight improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, and a general feeling of confidence in the future keeps prices tolerably firm. Orders are generally small, but stocks are understood to be low, and the foreign demand is generally better. There is an improved demand from the United States for hoops for baling cotton. In Welsh more work has been done at the forges and mills during the is an improved demand from the United States for hoops for baling cotton In Welsh more work has been done at the forges and mills during the week than for some time, and if the weather continues moderately coo-during the next few weeks a considerable quantity of iron will be turned out. Since the commencement of this quarter buyers have entered into out. Since the commencement of this quarter buyers have cattered into but few transactions, and as makers were in many instances previously well supplied with orders, the trade has not been affected; it is clear, how ever, that buyers will have to come to the market before ever, that buyers will have to come to the market before the close of the quarter, and very probably some heavy specifications will have to be given out. There is a better enquiry from houses doing business with New York, more especially for railway iron. There are signs of confidence being restored in the Eastern trade, and from the European markets there is a fair demand. The home sales are rather small. For the week ending Aug. 3 the exports were 885 tons. In Swedish iron transactions are not numerous, but prices remain unaltered. In Scotch pig-iron the market has generally been quiet during the week, and prices have gradually declined. Commencing at 54s. 9d. cash, it declined to 54s. 6d. cash, and afterwards to 54s. 6s. cash, after which a few transactions in warrants took place at 54s. 4d. and 54s. 4d. cash, but closed a little firmer at 54s. 5d. cash, at which there remained buyers.

place at 54s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. and 54s. 4d. cash, but closed a little firmer at 54s. 5d. cash, at which there remained buyers.

Lead has remained very quiet during the week, and sales have not been numerous; prices still continue as last quoted.

Tin.—Business in foreign has been very limited, no transactions of any magnitude having taken place. Straits is rather easier, sales having been effected at 90l. cash, and a small parcel has been sold as low as 89l. 10s. cash.

Banca remains without alteration at 94l. 10s. cash.

Spelific.—Very great dulness has characterised the market for this metal during the week, and very few transactions have been recorded. The price may still be quoted 22l. 2s. 6d. on the spot.

Tin-Plates.—Coke plates are in rather more request, but it is very difficult to obtain the full list prices.

Syeria and Outcosilver have undergone no change.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER have undergone no change.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 11.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports:—
"A quiet week. Makers of pig firm. Buyers not inclined to give any advance on last quarter's prices, but willing to take usual quantities at those prices, for delivery up to Christmas. Plates and manufactured iron part regime."

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-Aug. 10.

Pig-Iron has been very inactive all the week, and prices declining; very tle business done either for speculation or consumption. Prices close

to-day 54s. 3d., cash.

MANUFACTURED IRON gets worse and worse. There are no orders stirring for home consumption, especially in plates and sheets, several makers of which in Staffordshire have hardly a line on their books to go on with. The past month has been unusually slack, the exports (see list on with. The past month has been unusually slack, the exports (see list annexed) being lighter than usual in most articles. The export trade in nail-rods has been almost nil, especially for the East Indies and China. Rails and common bars are the only exception, and are not only in good demand, but keep up their prices firmly. There is also a fair demand for hoop-iron. Orders are coming in somewhat more freely from the States, and we are hopeful of further improvement. The anticipated improvement in trade with the Southern States has proved a failure, as we are importing large quantities of stuff from Nassau and Bermuda, which is forced on the market here at almost any price. There seems to be neither money or organised trade of any kind in the South, and we fear it will be forced on the market here at almost any price. There seems to be neither money or organised trade of any kind in the South, and we fear it will be months, if not years, before we can look for anything like the steady existing before the war broke out.

very dull; no demand w R contin tever.

TIN-PLATES.—The makers seem well off for orders, and are inde-indent as to prices, which keep up fairly, with the exception of coke-ates, prices of which are forced down by some speculative lots purchased me time back being thrown on the market. Cokes are selling here at some time back being thrown on the market. Cokes are selling here at 21s. 6d., but will, without doubt, advance 6d. or 1s. with the first spurt in trade. Charcoal-plates are in good demand, at 26s. 6d. to 27s. for first quality, 24s. to 26s. for second quality. Good enquiries also for charcoal and coke ternes for prompt delivery.

Tin.—English continues firm, but very little doing. Straits tin is offering freely at 90l. to 90l. 10s., in London.

Lead is improving a little; sellers firm; pigs 19l. 5s.

Spelten declining somewhat; no speculative feeling; quotations are 22l. in London.

Lead is my constant of the my last of the my

IMPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1865.

4480 bars, 6615 plates, 25 bundles, 4 cases, 5 hogsheads, 217 srms., copper; 1192 tons 125 bags, 2 cases, 31 sacks, 365 baskets, 3 boxes, 32,355 quintals, copper ore; 6398 tons sulphur ore; 1915 tons manganess ore; 3200 canters brimstone; 541 bags nicked ore; 50 tens mineral ore; 2200 bags silver ore; 3 plates silver; 2 cases silver; 21 tons lead ore; 171 bags lead ore; 50 boxes steel; 46 tons sersp-iron; 180 casks nails; 27 cases from ware; 16 cast-steel tyres; 2 cast-steel ingots for tyres; 1 case steel scraps; 4 cases steel wer; 351 ingots tin, 475 play lead, 135 bundles iron ties, 8 bundles; wire, Bermuda; 24,550 quintals copper regulus; 4 cases iron tubes; 11 cases fron;

3 hogsbends yellow metal; 202 slabs tin; 4310 plates zinc; 1 cask flies; 1 tyre; 40 casks zinc; 76 cases zinc; 73 tone pig-tron, 4345 bars fron, 8t. John's; 6 casks metal, 13 cassus metal, 30 casks copper, 4 bundles copper, 20 cases copper, 5 casks spliter, 1 undie spelter, 7 casks zinc, 10 rolls lead, 3591 pigs lead, 6 anvils, 45 cases steel, 3 casks flies, 9 casks tin, 1 bundle tin, 441 plates fron, 51 bundles sheet-fron, 29 bundles fron, 10 tone pig-fron, 200 ingots tin, 10 casks wire, 7 chain cables—all from Massax.

EXPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1865. Tin-plates, 63,359 boxes; terms plates, 1734 boxes; Canada plates, 1803 boxes; bar 199 tons; rod, 1286; hoop, 2269; sheet, 1868; plg, 819; railway, 6085; plate, 702 rips, 62; band iron, 11; knees, 76; tyre, 86; tubes, 81 tons.

New York, July 26.—It will be gratifying to learn that there has been an advance in the quotations for almost every description of metal. For Scotch pig-iron (Gartsherrie and other first-class brands) there is a For Scotch pig-iron (variancerie and other little cause orange) there is a good demand. Forge pigs are likewise more enquired for, at full rates; and bar irons, both foreign and American, are in better request. Some American mills are well supplied with orders, and the prospects of the trade for the future are considered excellent. For rails the demand is all trade for the future are considered excellent. For rails the demand is all that could be desired, and old ones are readily saleable. The recent transactions in copper ingots have been enormous, though it must be admitted that they have been principally on account of the trade and large speculators, whose object is to get the whole stock on the market in their own hands, so as to be able to secure a rise. For lead the market is firm, and, in some instances, an advance equal to 1 cent per lb. has been obtained. Of spelter the stocks are greatly reduced, and for American especially there is a considerable upward tendency. There is a good enquiry for tin, and every prospect of a rise in the quotation.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has not been so active this week, and there is not much change to notice in quotations. The mines mostly in deman have been Wheal Buller, Clifford Amalgamated, Prince of Wales, Hingston Down, East Rosewarne, Great Laxey, Great North Laxey, Great Vor West Caradon, South Condurrow, Tincroft, West Seton, and a few others Clifford Amalgamated shares have been flatter, and leave off 254 to 264 In writing last week that we knew of no reason for the shares being flatter we were, at the time, ignorant of the run in one of the levels, and which we were, at the time, ignorant of the run in one of the levels, and which is now said to be of very little importance. Great Wheal Vor, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 34; we understand Ivey's shaft has improved, and the mine looks well generally. Wheal Buller shares have been rather largely dealt in, at 28 to 30, leaving off 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 30. The fortnightly sale of tin realised 343\(L \) 2s. The 70 east is worth for tin and copper 20\(L \) per fm.; the 60 east, 10\(L \); the 60 west, 12\(L \); the 40, east of Hosking's shaft, on the south part of Buller lode, is worth 10\(L \) per fm. A winze sinking under the 28, on the same part of the lode, is worth 10\(L \), per fm.; these latter are new and important points; the lode, in the great prosperity of Buller, was worked for copper, and the tin left standing; and it is now supposed that between the 28 and 40 there is a great deal of tin ground that can be taken away at a profit. It will be remembered that great expectations were formed some weeks ago upon the cutting the lode in the 80, and some disappointment was felt that it was not cut rich. It now appears from the report that the north part of was not cut rich. It now appears from the report that the nor the lode, upon which the winze from the 70 was sunk, has not ort that the north part cut is driving towards it. Sixteen additional heads are being

and a cross-cut is driving towards it. Sixteen additional heads are being put to the stamps, which will enable the returns of tin to be increased.

West Chiverton, 72½ to 77½; the sale of lead ore for the fortnight was 80 tons, at 201. 7s. 6d., and 50 tons at 101. 1s. 6d.: total, 21331. 15s. At the meeting, on the 17th, there will be, we understand, an increased dividend, and the mine is looking well. Wheal Chiverton, 9½ to 9½; the bottom of the mine will be seen by the meeting on the 17th, the water being already drained to the back of the bottom level. Bedford United, 27s. 6d. to 30s. Chiverton Moor. 21 to 23. East Basset 12 to 20. Fact Conditions. already drained to the back of the bottom level. Bedford United, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Chiverton Moor, 2\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}; East Basset, 18 to 20; East Caradon, 11\frac{1}{2} to 12\frac{1}{2}; East Carn Brea, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}; East Lovell, 10 to 10\frac{1}{2}; East Rossewarne, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; East Russell, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}; East Grenville, 2\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made. Frank Mills, 6\frac{1}{4} to 7\frac{1}{2}; at the meeting a dividend of 6s. per share was declared. Great Laxey, 19\frac{1}{2} to 20\frac{1}{2}, and not quite so firm. Carn Camborne, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; the 40 west, on the south lode, is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. Bedol-Aur, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; the lode is reported worth 3 tons per fm., and nearly 20 tons ready for sale. East Gunnislake, 10s. to 12s. 6d. At the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 28l. 7s. 8d., and an estimated balance of expenditure over receipt for the next three months of 25 tons ready to the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 28%. 78.80., and an estimated balance of expenditure over receipt for the next three months of 895%. 16s. 11d., to meet which a call of 5s. per share was made. The agents recommend driving the deep adit level, where the lode is most productive in the back, and a rise going up in a splendid lode. By following this course they consider the shareholders "will be amply repaid for the most done and in the end have a profitable mine for years to come."

ductive in the back, and a rise going up in a splendid lode. By following this course they consider the shareholders "will be amply repaid for the work done, and in the end have a profitable mine for years to come." West Caradon, 6½ to 7½; the mine is looking better in Jope's lode. Great North Laxey, 1½ to 2½; thingston Down, 2½ to 3½; Lady Bertha, 8s. to 10s.; North Basset, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; North Crofty, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; North Robert, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; North Rosker, 11 to 13; North Shepherds, 2½ to 3; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2½.

Prince of Wales, 2s. 6d. to 5s., and largely dealt in; Providence Mines, 32 to 33; Rosswarne United, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 3½ to 3½; St. Day United, 14s. to 16s.; Tincroft, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 72½ to 77½. Wheal Grenville, 2 to 2½; the mine is looking a little better in the 100 and the 110 fathom levels. Wheal Harriett, 4s. to 5s.; Wheal Rose, 25 to 26; Wheal Seton, 202½ to 207½; Wheal Trelawny, 17 to 18. Wheal Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of 17s. 5s. 6d. in hand, and assets over liabilities of 58s. 11s. 9d.; a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The mine has disappointed expectations in the 108, but the agent expects a better lode when cut into in about a fortnight. The 96 east will also be cut into in about the same time, under where the lode is productive in the 84 fm. level. Ore sampled, 131 tons, and 40 tons on the mine. Great Busy, 3 to 3½; the lode in Offord's shaft is worth 45s, per fm.; the eastern tutwork operations are valued, in the aggressets at 26ss, 25s 40 teres. and 40 tons on the mine. Great Busy, 3 to 34; the lode in Offord's shaft is worth 45L per fm.; the eastern tutwork operations are valued, in the aggregate, at 260L per fm.; the month's tin is estimated from 35 to 40 tons. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4 to 4½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on three months of 695L, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, leaving a balance of 160L in hand. Gawton Copper, 25s. to 30s.; the lode in the 50 cross-cut is worth 5 tons per fathom; the lode in the back of the 36 will turn out 8 to 10 tons per fathom. At Great North Downs an improvement is reported in the bottom of the en-Great North Downs an improvement is reported in the bottom of the en-gine-shaft, and 196 tons of good ore sampled. At Hallenbeagle the mine has improved in Read's lode, and has sampled 336 tons of copper ore. At Penhalls, the Pink lode, in the 40, is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 50 is worth 40*l.* per fathom; the 60 east, 14*l.* per fathom; the 60 west, 15*l.* per fathom; the mine has greatly improved.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been below the ordinary average during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Wheal Vor, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\), 34\(\frac{1}{2}\); Clifford, 26, 26\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Buller, 28; Marke Valley, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\).—In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); St. John del Roy, 44, 42, 41, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\), 41\(\frac{1}{2}\), 41; Washoe, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Frontino and Bolivia, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); United Mexican, 3, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Val Antigorio, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 1; Montes Aureos, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\).

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- Notwithstanding that last week's ad a trifling influence on our mine share market, the shares of the Mining vance in the Bank of England rate of interest to 4 per cent. exercised only a trifling influence on our mine share market, the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland closed last week with a run for sale nearly amounting to a panic, with prices following suit, down to 221. 12s. 6d. for cash, and 241. for January account, or a total drop of about 21. 10s. per share within the preceding ten days. On Monday the public began to show a concerrence in our advice of caution in last week's Journal, and, after a final further drop of about 5s. only, or to 221. 10s. per share, a better feeling set in, and on Tuesday the improvement resulted in a recovery of 11. 7s. 6d. on the day for present transfer, and of 11. 10s. per share for January account. But so strong a rally reproduced sellers to realise the profit on their recent purchases, and after realising a further rise of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ the shares slightly receded, and may now be quoted at the somewhat unsettled figures of 231. 17s. 6d. for cash, and of from 241. 10s. to 251. 10s. for January next (7t. paid). Wicklow Coppers (21. 10s. paid) were rather weak at last week's price of 131. 17s. 6d., and 131. 15s. was the highest offered. Connorrees (20s. paid) have assumed a stronger appearance, and are in request at 22s. In other mine shares nothing was done. Our readers have been prepared by us to hear of the important change in the management of Carysfort Mining Company, effected at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on Monday, Alderman Carroll in the chair, John Conolly, the chairman of the company, having been absent, in consequence of serious illness. The result of previous amicable negociations, and of a unanimous resolution at the said meeting is, that it has been agreed that eight members shall constitute the new board of the company, and that their fees remain in abeyance until a dividend is de-

clared on the company's shares. The following gentlemen elected to the new board:—Messrs. Alderman Redmond Carob Murphy, James Crotty, R. J. Devitt, James Gorman, Desis John Ryan, and J. P. Baxter. The directors retired being—I Conolly, W. R. Fayle, J. F. Lombard, and Gilbert Sanders.

The East Alderley Edge Mine is about to be vigorously devised by a company (the first of the kind—the peculiarities of which having fully discussed in the Journal) formed on the combined principle of Oxbook Partnership and Limit by Guarantee, with a capital of 1300 shear. The "limit by guarantee" is fixed at 14 per share, which amount can be called unless the company be in course of winding-up, and in that can not one shilling more than that amount can be demanded from the sharholders. The Alderley Edge Mine is well known to the reader of the Journal, from its having long occupied the position of a dividend shared in the surface of the strong of the st 11. 3s. having already been returned in dividends for each 10. substituted and the successes achieved there have induced trials of the surrousiate mineral district. The East Alderley Edge Mine has been theregist tested as the Mottram Mine, and has already sold 15,000. worth of copanities tested as the Mottram Mine, and has already sold 15,000. worth of copanities tested as the Mottram Mine, and has already sold 15,000. worth of copanities tested as the Mottram Mine, and has already sold 15,000. worth of copanities tested as the Mottram Mine, and has been acquired, together with its steam-engine, machinery, and extensive plant, upon equitable test, and several features have been introduced in the prospectus which are will less every share is subscribed for, and in the provision for the works alone can make calls at their quarterly general meetings. The director failing to call the meetings, ten shareholders, and in the event of the directors failing to call the meetings, ten shareholders have fall power to do so. The beds of copper are similar to those of Alderley Edge to superintend the operations at the mine, More the one-half of the capital has been privately subscribed, and the properties of this day's Journal.

The Swincombe Vale Mining Company, formed severations

of this day's Journal.

The SWINCOMBE VALE MINING COMPANY, formed some time since with a capital of 10,000L, in shares of 1L each, one-half of which has formed the first issue, has had its mines inspected by Capt. Martin Richael, who reports that the position and configuration of the ground are all the can be desired. There has been a large amount of work done by the climen, and the present prospects and capabilities of the property are saisfactory. The plant and machinery are put up in a substantial and mines like manner, and almost any amount of water-power can be applied for the future prosecution of the mine. The mine is situated in Darimor, six miles from Buckfastleigh and four from Princetown, whence a raiwy is in contemplation to Plymouth. The sett is one mile in length of six miles from Buckfastleigh and four from Princetown, whence a raiway is in contemplation to Plymouth. The sett is one mile in length as 300 fms. on the run of the lodes, and is held from the Prince of Wales a royalty of 1-18th. The vendors receive 2500l. for the transfer of the interest; and, in proof of their confidence in the undertaking, they agree to subscribe for and pny upon 1000 shares. The mine was worked to a small extent about a quarter of a century since, and the in returned was sufficient to pny cost, notwithstanding the extremely low prices which the metal was then realising. Of the first issue, upwards of 1100 shares have already been subscribed for, and 12s. 6d. per share paid upon them, sai it is anticipated that a comparatively small additional outlay will place the Mattonal, Bank The National, Bank The Santonal, Bank The National, Bank The Santonal, Bank

The National Bank.—The progress of this institution continues to be in every respect highly satisfactory. During the past half-year the net profits realised amounted to 94,416L, while the profits of the corresponding period of the preceding year was 89,567L. The dividend on the old shares is at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum, with an extra dividend of 10s. per share, making together 2L per share for the half-year, and the dividend on the new shares is declared, pro rata, at 1L 13s. 4d. per share. After these payments are made, there is still left out of the profits of the half-year no less a sum than 21,083L to be added to the "rest," or undivided profits, which is very properly regarded as extremely satisfactors. vided profits, which is very properly regarded as extremely satisfatory, and the more especially when it is remembered that during the period over which the accounts extend unusually low rates of interest prevailed. It is proposed to issue 10,000 bonus shares, which will be It is proposed to issue 10,000 bonus shares, which will be presented to the proprietors without any payment whatever, although in every respect equal to the existing shares. By this operation the capital of the bask will be increased to 1,500,000L sterling, while the rest, now amounting to 307,600L, although to be diminished by 300,000L, transferred to capital account, and 73,333L dividends at present declared, will still stand at 434,267L. With such results as these, the directors may well fel themselves perfectly justified in expressing their continued confidence in the progressive prospective of the bank.

The BOYAL INSURANCE COMPANY report of the year's proceedings are.

The Progressive prosperity of the bank.

The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY report of the year's proceedings, presented at the annual general meeting, just held, is by no means unsuifactory, the somewhat heavy fire claims being only such as every company doing a large business must occasionally expect. As regards expansion, the operations of the year have been, in point of fact, more than usually successful. The premium received in the year 1863 was 341,6634; the premium of 1864 amounted to 406,4044; showing an increase of 64,7364, the largest advance the company has made in any single year since its establishment. The success attending every portion of the life transactions has been so remarkable that it is believed that, when made known to the public, the general confidence in this establishment, great as it has tions has been so remarkable that it is believed that, when made know to the public, the general confidence in this establishment, great as it has been, will then be still further extended and increased. The fact of the new building in London being completed and occupied, necessarily directs a brief attention to their now great establishment in the metropolis. The operations of the Royal Insurance Company in London, which are generally known to be of such magnitude as to exceed that of many of the companies whose chief seat is to be found there are able resided one by rally known to be of such magnitude as to exceed that of many of the companies whose chief seat is to be found there, are ably presided over by a body of directors of known and extensive influence, who give a large portion of their time to the duties connected with the office. It is believed the company is now commencing in its present building a new epoch in its existence as a London office. It was resolved to declare a dividend and bonus of 10s. per share, equal to 25 per cent. on the original capital; after doing so, the balance of reserve and profit and loss account actually stands at a sum of 8711£. Is. 3d. above what it was at the close of the preceding year. The report of the manager and actuary, Mr. Percy Dovs, was highly encouraging.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2310 tons of ore were sold, relising 10,4121.14s.6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 1121. 14s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 41. 10s.; quastity of fine copper, 148 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particulars—

tity of fine copper, 148 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particular.

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Or copper.

July 13. 1985. £115 10 .6 .£4 2 0 ... 13s. 9\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. £3s 19\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. £3s 19\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £4s 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £4s 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £4s 19\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £5s 19\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £5s 19\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... £5s 19\\(\frac{1}{2}\

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Leigh in the chair), the accounts to August showed a credit balance of 36001. 2s. 3d. A dividend of 1806. (6s. per share) was declared, and 21001. 2s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Spin. Nicholis. Corniah, and Andrews reported upon the various points of operation. They prospects are quite as encouraging as at the last meeting. They have 182 hand complete.

is) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Reco Wheal Kitty (St. in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 7991. 19s, 3d. Three months' working was 6951. 11s. 5d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per shall be another column.

Details in another column.

At the East Wheal Lovell meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. Rogers in the chalr), the accounts showed a credit balance of 403f. 6s. 2d. Although the profit appeared simply to be 403f. 6s. 2d., the actual profit amounts to 550f. ad uywards. The difference arises from the fact that certain bills previously contracted had been charged in the present accounts. The materials sent from Polhigry Mine, and which at the interesting were represented as of the value of 500f. and uywards, have been visited and the accounts investigated, they felt bound, not only to confirm their report and opinions expressed by their present manager, Cast, Quintail, and Capt. Rowe, and Capt. Harris, of Great Wheal Vor.

At the Pendeon Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bawds in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed size in the charly, the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June showed also for 36sf. 18s. 2d. 4 of 464f. 18s. 3d. The general balance-sheet showed a debit balance of June showed and the state of 30sf. 1s. 2d. and 1st and 1st

At th 21. 10s. p At th Wednesds Sum was of continu At th pany mee able bala 10 per cer ried forw The 1

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AUG. 12, 1865.)

THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE MINING COMPANIES.—An AGENT of upwards of fifteen at the second of the property of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second o

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showed 1397, 4s. whole, the 110

inspering lode in the whim-shaft, we may expect to drive tarong a more valuable size of or ground in the 35 than at any level driven proviously. We sampled on size of or ground in the 35 than at any level driven proviously. We sampled on pinds has (computed) 507 tons of ora."

At the British and Foreign Mining Financial Association meeting, on At the British and Foreign Mining Financial Association meeting, on Mining (Cast. Julius Roberts in the chair), the reports and balance-sheets were present. The reports stated that, although no profits had been actually realised, there was buties in hand which, provided funds could be obtained, would yield a large re-was buties in hand which, provided funds could be obtained, would yield a large re-was buties in the company. A call of 51, per share was recommended. The accounts showed the likhilitie to be 18711. So, 1d., and the balance at bank \$11. Mr. Gibson protested the likhilitie to be 18711. So, 1d., and the balance at bank \$12. Mr. Gibson protested the likhilitie to be 18711. So, 1d., and the balance at bank \$12. Mr. Gibson protested as any and so them; they were to receive is, per share for all shares placed, and 50 free away and so them; they were to receive is, per share for all shares placed, and 50 free away and so them; they were to receive is, per share for all shares placed, and 50 free away is shared to the 10,000 had been issued and liable to call, it would be stated by the pending litigation, it were better not discussed. Mr. Hindson thought small number issued an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small number issued an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small number issued an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small number issued an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small number such an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small number such an advantage, as the profits per share would be larger. Mr. Perry small numb

as on the proposition of Mr. Soares, seconded by Mr. Lawreil, thanas were votes to Oyl. Loberts for his services on behalf of the company, a call of 21. 10s. per share being first agreed to.

At the Worthing Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the director report and balance-sheet will be submitted. With regard to the financial position of the company, it appears that the liabilities are—in the colony mil, save current situs of the company, it appears that the liabilities are—in the colony mil, save current these the company have balance at bankers, 3851. 0s. 3d.; short bill, draft from colony these the company have balance at bankers, 3851. 0s. 3d.; short bill, draft from colony on excess of predicting smelting charges, 50001.; dredge, 200 tons, ditto, 35001.; required to the deducting smelting charges, 50001.; dredge, 200 tons, ditto, 35001.; required to the second of profits melting charges, 50001.; dredge, 200 tons, ditto, 35001.; required to the second of the second

maitiases to enable them to reward the patience and perseverance of the shareholders. The Bank of Eugland Returns, for the week ending Wednesday evening, present nothing remarkable as compared with those of the preceding week, the variations being, in the notes instituted as decrease of 258,7451; in the notes in circulation, screase, 624,901; public deposits, increase, 6,9,8621; other deposits, increase, 6444; Geremment securities in banking department, no change; other securities in banking departments, and the source of the securities of the securities in banking departments, and the source of the securities in banking department, and colin in the banking department now stands at at 6,851,2501, against 6,461,3181. last week, showing an increase of 39,841.

met now stands at at 6,851,2801., against 6,461,3181. last week, showing an increase of 239,841.

At the Albion Bank meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed the ross emings for the six months to have amounted to 62441. A dividend at the rate of the section of the section of the six months to have amounted to 62441. A dividend at the rate of the section of the section.

The London Bank of Mexico and South America has made a call of 18. los, per share. The Mexican reports to June 80 are stated to be satisfactory.

At the Midland Wagon Company meeting, held at Birmingham, on Memakay, fMr. W. Owen in the chair, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, per announ wa declared for the half-year, and a sum exceeding 70001, was carried to the credit decingent and other funds of similar character.

At the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company senting, on Turnday (Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., in the chair), the nett available blance was shown to be 48131. A dividend and bonus, together 31986, (nearly 19 per cent, per annum, free of income tax), was declared, and 16171. 17s. 10d. was carried for the credit of next account.

The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company directors reported that after priviling for all liabilities the nett profits for the year amount to 50,8041. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. It is proposed to place the state of 15 per cent. per annum is recommended.

issue, to the reserve and depreciation rund, and to carry output. In what account, and the Lundon and Lisbon Corkwood Company meeting the directors more than the control of the Lundon and Lisbon Corkwood Company meeting the likely to prove measurative. The profit for the par was 57511. 5s., and a dividend for the half-year kills rule of 15 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the Thamse Flate Glass Company meeting a dividend at the rate of per cent. per annum, ree of income tax, was declared.

At the Continental Bank Corporation meeting it was resolved to wind-up voluntarily.

At the Continental Bank Corporation meeting it was resolved to white valuatarily.

The Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery Company has been paned by the Master of the Rolls under the official liquidatorship of Mr. Arthur Cooper, of Copyr Brothers and Co.

Coll Marker.—The fresh arrivals this week only amounted to 91 thips. The demand for all descriptions of coal continued steady at fully last week's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 20s.; Tees Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 18s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 18s.; Bebaile West Hartley, 16s. 9d: 4 cargoes unsold; 65 ships at sea.

TENDERS FOR MATERIALS.—It is gratifying to find that the resolution agreed to at the last meeting of the St. Day United Mines has been so promptly acted upon—the committee of management having advertised in another column of this day's Journal that they are prepared to receive tasders for the materials required for the next four months. The tenders may be offered for four, eight, or twelve months, at the discretion of the merchant. There can be no doubt that the system of tendering is one by satisfaction will be given to the mine adventurer. The example thus set can be advantageously followed by other mines.

New Compressed Air-Engine.—We are happy to learn that the air and seam-engine invented by Mr. W. H. James, and noticed several times in the Mining Journal, has now been so satisfactorily tested, that Mears, Wagstaff and Lucas, engineers of the Kent Ironworks, Greensels. In about a fortnight from this time an engine of 30-horse power to the principle, together with Mr. James's Cellular Boiler and newfeel apparatus, will be ready for exhibition, and every facility will then atvantages.

CAST-STREE.—Dr. Smith, of New York, has patented a process for making cast-steel from the ore, by smelting the powdered ore with successive layers of charcoal in a cupola furnace. He is said to have made some good steel by this simple process; of course, the quality depends entirely on the skilfal conduction of the process, and the purity of the ore and fuel used; it will be difficult, however, to obtain uniform results.

We are given to understand, on good authority, that another important

MINING PUPIL.—An opportunity occurs for the Parents or Guardians of a respectable Young Gentleman (about 16 or 17 years of age), to APPENTICE HIM to a MINING ENGINEER and COLLIERY VIEWER, with whom he would have opportunities of being instructed in his profession at some of the most extensive collieries in the North of England.—Apply to "M. E. and C. Yo." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SITUATION WANTED.—A thoroughly PRACTICAL MINE MANAGER is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT to SUPERINTEND MINING OPERATIONS, either at home or abroad.—Testimoulais, &c., can be had of application to "T. R.," MINING JOURNAL office, 28, Piect-street, London, E.C.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of POWDER or any OTHER MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection, Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOHNSAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would pave time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ANTED, a CAPITALIST with about ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to TAKE a THIRD SHARE in a MINE in the TIN DISTRICT of ST. JUST, now in private bands. The 20 fm. level from surface is yielding saving work, and promises shortly to be very productive, as it approaches the junction of two lodes.—For particulars, address, per letter, "J. H.," MINING JOHNAL office, 26, playstreet, London, E.C.—August 3, 1865.

WANTED, a MANAGER for some large SLATE QUARRIES in NORTH WALES. He must be a good practical engineer, used to the control of a number of men, and perfectly competent in the transaction of general business. These qualifications will be preferred to any special knowledge of slate quarrying.—Address (by letter only), stating qualifications and terms expected, and enclosing testimonials, to "A. B.," at Mr. May's, 5, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, Johdon. E.C.

WANTED, a good PRACTICAL ENGINEER, competent to TAKE CHARGE of the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS in CONSECTION with MINES, QUARRIES, &c.—Apply (by letter only), stating qualifications and terms, to "Z.," at Mesers. Macdonaid and Co.'s, 15, Royal Exchange, London, E. &

WANTED, a SURVEYOR competent to MAKE the necessary SURVEY for a LINE of TRAMROAD, required for an application to Parliament.—Apply (by letter only) to "C.," at Messrs, Pottle and Sons, news again hoyal Exchange, London, E.C.

WANTED,—An 80 to 90 in, CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE.

It must be of the most approved construction, and, if second-hand, be in person order and condition.—Apply, with lowest terms, to Mr. Geo. Darlington, Wrexham.

Order and condition.—Apply, with lowest terms, to Mr. Gro. Darlington, Wrexham.

ANTED, a PERSON WELL CONVERSANT with the PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE, a thorough man of business, of gentlemanly address, and capable of examining into and reporting on a large commercial and manufacturing affair abroad. Age not over 45. Apply, by letter, to "A.B.," care of Francis Kearsley, Eq., 32, Bucklerabury, London, E.C.

PANISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.—An active and energetic SCOTCHMAN (aged 30), who speaks and writes fluently the above languages, acquired in those countries, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT. No objection to go abroad. First-class references to well-known frams in London and off-where.—Address, "D. M. T.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London E.C.

A INDEPENDENT SURVEYOR is OPEN to SURVEY MINERAL PROPERTY (surface or underground) on the shortest notice. Terms moderate.—Address, with full particulars, "Surveyor," MINING JOUENAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE TIN TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

THE TIN TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

The past month has been one of great disappointment to the holders of tin. Immediately after the sale, in order to depress the market, offers were made by certain Dutch commission houses to deliver Banca to France, Germany, and England, at prices which would leave them no commission on the sale price, and on July 5 our smelters reduced their official prices, and, although this was only to the actual quotations at which sales were being made, it naturally alarmed consumers, who, consequently, only bought what they required for their most pressing wants. The result has been a decided tameness, although the decline here, as well as in Holland, has been but slight. The deliveries of Banca during last month have been large, and those from our own stock in warehouse fully up to the average. From a statement of one of our Dutch friends it appears that the quantity of tin declared for consumption in France during the first five months of this year has been 173 tons, against 1492 in 1884, and only 972 in 1883, showing a great increase in the consumption there. In America, too, the consumption goes on steadily, and will doubtless increase as political affairs become more settled, while the small stocks there have still further decreased. Owing to the very dry weather, consumption of tin in Wales has been considerably curtailed; but this will scon right itself, as the demand for tin-plates continues to be very good. As regards the apply of tin, there was a serious failing off in the quantity of ores sold in Cornwall during June; but it remains to be seen whether this has been a failing off in the actual production, or only a holding back of sales. A large shipment will probably fail off somewhat. During the present month we shall get a better insight as to who are really the holders of Banca ex the late sale. If the holders are weak anxious to realise, we shall doubless see lower prices; if, on the contrary, parties who have sold are obliged to come into the market to cover their sa

Straits 62,785 34,706 23,984 47,686

Total 68,063 45,208 37,771 52,659

We estimate the stock of tin in warehouse in London at 3428 tons. The export of tin from Singapore from May 20 to June 20 was — to Great Britain, 283 pekula; Continental Europe and America, nil., price \$22\frac{1}{2}\$. From Penang during the same period it was — to Great Britain, 488 pekula; Continental Europe and America, nil, price \$22\frac{1}{2}\$. The import and export of tin during the month of June, and the first six months of this year, compared with 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:—

Month ended June 30.

1863. 1864. 1865. 1863. 1864. 1865.

ImportCwts. 5112 4345 7528 19,389 27,471 38,482

Export—Foreign 3079 1195 584 5,920 8,525 12,818

Tis-PLATES.—The makers are well off for orders, but owing to the drought have not been able to turn out their usual quantity. There is a good demand for both coke and charcosi for immediate delivery. Charcoal terries are also much wanted for early delivery. Qcks in Liverpool commands 22s., and charcosi 28s. to 28s., according to quality.

The declared value of tin-plates exported during June last and the first six months e this year, compared with 1863 and 1864, has been as follows:—

Month ended June 30.

Six months ended June 30.

1863. 1864. 1865. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1865.

207,184 ... £135,874 ... £128,044 £36,061 ... £776,103 ... £703,411

Von Dadrissen and North.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary of the Return of Ores of all kinds, and the Money Value thereof, made to the STANNARY COURTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE, for the year ending Dec. 25, 1864:—

CORNWALL:-	Qua	ntiti	88.			Value		
Tin oreTons		17	0	21		£832,137		
Tin in stone (estimated)	483	0	0	0		29,208	12	1
Copper ore	124,937	15	3	0		644,033	5	1
Lead ore	8,195	15	3	0		101,799	19	
Zinc ore	890	0	0	0		2,153	10	- 5
Iron pyrites (mundic)		7	1	0		7,484	8	4
Arsenie	€33		2	0		475	- 3	-
Gossan		5	0	0		581	8	8
Wolfram	2	- 6	3	0		18	19	-
Finor-spar		0	0	0		13	12	-
Oxide of iron	10		3	0		4	19	1
Iron ore			0	0		8,897	18	- 1
Silver ore	- 51	13	0	0	*******	38	7	4
Total	179,960	0	0	21	4	1,626,791	3	-
DETONBHIRE:-	Qı	ant	itle	8.		Valu		
Tin oreTon	307	18	8	25		€ 19,684	18	
Copper ore	. 38,399	5	1	0	******	196,086	12	16
Lead ore	. 1,578	19	1	0	******		5	1
Iron pyrites (mundic)	. 808	9	1	0	*******	553	17	4
Iron ore	. 9,679	6	1	0		4,634	0	1
Zinc ore	. 83	20	1	0		183	1	-
Total	. 50,851	16	0	25		£240,059	16	-
CORNWALLTons 1	79.965		0 0	1	4	11 696 791	9	1
	50,851				*******	240,059		
221000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dollar .	-	-	-			_	_
						1,866,851		

	LEAD O	RES.		
Date. Mines.	Tons. I	rice pe	r ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 3-Minera				Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto			1 6	Newton, Keatas, & Co
- ditto	100	12		ditto
- ditto	100	12 :	2 6	ditto
- ditto			3 0	ditto
- ditto		12	5 0	ditto
- ditto	50	12 1	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
Aug. 8-Isle of Man Mining	Co 100	22 5	0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Ang. 9-West Chiverton		20 1	6	_
- ditto		10	1 6	_
Aug. 10-Talargoch	130	13	6	Walker, Parker, & Co
- ditto		13 1		A. Eyton.
-Deep Level	21/4	11 :		Newton, Keates, & Co
- ditto	254	11 1		Walker, Parker, & Co.
-Brynford Hall	8	11 1		A. Eyton.
-Bedol-Aur	12	11 1		Walker, Parker, & Co
-Rhosesmor	54	12	0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
-Parry's		12	0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co
-Bryn Gwiog				
-Pennant	12	11 1	5 6	ditto
-Dog Pit	11	11 (Newton, Keates, & Co.
-Dylife		12		Walker, Parker, & Co.
- ditto	38		1 6	
-Roman Gravels		11 1		ditto
-Liangynog United .			6 6	
-Dyfngwm		11 1		****
	BLACK	TIM		

Date. Mines. Tons c. q. ibs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.

Aug. 1—West Beam 4 17 2 13 .. £58 0 6 .. £ 283 4 2—Enthoven.

— ditto 1 1 2 10 .. 57 0 6 .. 61 11 1— BLENDE.

Date		Mine.			T	ons	. 1	rice	per	te	n.	Purch	MOTE.
Aug.	3-M	inera		******	1	00		£5	5	0		Vivian &	Sons.
-	-	ditto				64		. 5	5	0		ditto	
	-	ditto				40	*****	4	12	0		ditto	
	_	ditto				33		4	4	0		ditro	

Aug.	8-C	oetia l	Llys		1	33		4	12	6		Bagillt &	Co.
-	$-\mathbf{M}$	accyr	wddu			58		3	4	0		Vivian &	Sons.
				_		_		-		-			

COPPER ORES.
Sampled July 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Aug. 10.

	36 25 1 63 49 55 49	2	11 10 18 0 15 5 0	6 6 0 0 0 6 0
	68 36 25 63 49 49 37	2	10 18 0 15 5 0	600060
	36 25 1 63 49 55 49	. 2	18 0 15 5 0 2	00060
••••	25 1 63 49 55 49	. 2	0 15 5 0 3	0 0 6 0
••••	1 63 49 55 49	2	15 5 0 2	0 6 0
	63 49 55 49		5 0 3	6
	63 49 55 49		0	0
••••	55 49 37	!	3	
••••	55 49 37	1		-
••••	49			6
••••	37		1	0
••••		5	1	
		(9	
		1	0	
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				8
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****	2	5	13	0
		£ 232		6
		344	8	0
		131	9	6
43		138	10	0
36		172	8	6
	****	260	4	6
27				6
				0
25				0
25 18		15	8	0
25 18 13				
	48 43 36 27 26 18	48 43 36 27 25 18	48 131 43 138 36 172 27 260 25 154 18 87	48 131 9 43 138 10 36 172 8 27 260 4 25 154 7 18 87 5

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

2310 Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotal, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.

—Down Great Consols 2079—Devon and Cornwall 507—Ohet Tor 418—Marke Valley
407—East Caradon 498—Brook wood 228—Wheal Friendship 162—Wheal Crebor 151—
Bedford United 128—Gunnisiake (Clitters) 78—New Cornish 78—Kelly Bray 65—Farsdon 37—North Wheal Robert 35—Wheal Arthur 30—Sortridge Consols 27.—Total,

£10.412 14 6

4510 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 619—Phosaix Mines 361—Clifford Amaigamated 353—Hallenbeagie 335—West Wheal Damsei 301—Wheal Rose 240—Great North Downs 195—Craddock Moor 156—Giasgow Caradon 143—Great Brigan 113—North Downs 61—Grambier and 8t. Aubyn 30—Wheal Clarence 14—Pedn-an-drea 13—Buckingham Ore 13=2247 tons.

		COPPER	ORE TICK			FUE 1800.	
Ang.	17		Truro			******************	

**	31		Camborne				
Sept.	7		Redruth			****************	
**	21		Truro			****************	
99	28		Truro	Dec.		**************	
Oct.						******************	
	13		Redruth		21	***************************************	Truro
	19		Truro	1 11	28	**************	Ecdruth,

insteading in a inverse nace fuel in st the in part comming in the carbon rapid sufficient to the carbon to the ca

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Mesers. Warson and Curll having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will

ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will la future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanngs among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Mesars. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Mesars. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Mesars. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Mesars. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchance.

that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of par-

icular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.
Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

Morrive-Power Engines for Cutting Coal.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. T. Taylorson, of Woodfold-park, Blackburn, which consists in rendering the apparatus self-acting in reversing the valves at any part of the stroke according to the depth of cut. To effect this he applies an ordinary governor, and so connects it with the pick that in the forward stroke of the pick rotary motion is given thereby to the governor, causing the balls to expand, and immediately on the delivery of the blow the rotation of the governor ceases, the balls collapse, and operate a catch lever, which actuates a suitable arrangement of levers and weights to reverse the valve for another stroke. By this means both time and air are, it is claimed, economised.

are, it is claimed, economised.

MANUPACTURING BLOCKS OF MALLEABLE IRON.—The invention of Mr. W. P. Struvé consists in manufacturing slabs or blocks from a bloom obtained by first refining iron in a refinery, and then running it into a hearth, and there exposing it to blast. He constructs the finery and hearth of a greater size than heretofore, in order to obtain a bloom of semicient size to produce a rail plate or other article. He refines the iron in the finery to the extent he thinks necessary, and then run it into the hearth, and there applies blast, and by constant breaking up of the fron exposes all parts to the blast to bring it to nature in the form of a large lump. In place of breaking up and piling this lump, as has heretofere been done, be places it under a hammer, and by successive re-heatings and re-hammerings operates upon it to advance its quality as a wrought-iron, at the same time preserving its homoenty, and by this means produces a bloom of homogeneous unlaminated wrought-iron, suitable for rolling into a railway rail, plate, or other article.

PRODUCTION OF STREEL BY MEANS OF GARES.—M. Aristide Bérard

suitable for cilling into a railway rail, plate, or other article.

Production of Steel by Means of Gases.—M. Aristide Bérard brought before the Academy of Sciences, at its sitting on June 26, his method of forming steel by means of gases. It consists in alternately oxidising and reducing cast-iron in a furnace suited to the purpose. The oxidation is produced on one portion of the cast-iron, by the introduction of atmospheric air, and the reduction on another by a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, previously freed from sulphur. After twelve or fifteen minutes the processes are reversed, the portion subjected to exidation being submitted to reduction, and efective reversed, the portion subjected to exidation being submitted to reduction, and efective reversed, the portion subjected to exidation being submitted to reduction, and efective reverse. Any oxygen evolved is absorbed by burning coke placed to a suitable position. When this alternate action is found by trial to have been continued long enough, the operation is stopped, decarbonation being the terminating process. During exidation the bases of the metals proper and of the earths are exidated; the sulphur, phosphorus, &c., being eliminated as acids, and some carbon is restored to the iron. A high temperature is produced during exidation, a low during reduction. Ten or (welve tons are manipulated at each operation in the establishment which has been formed by the inventor; and the steel produced is said to have all the properties of the ordinary kind.

EARTHWORK TABLES.-Whoever has made a single survey with a view EARTHWORK TABLES.—Whoever has made a single survey with a view to the construction of canals, dams, railway cuttings, and cuttings for similar purposes, will readily appreciate a series of tables for facilitating the calculation of earthwork, sufficiently small to admit of its being contained in a mederate volume, yet large enough to afford all the required information. Such a series of tables has been constructed by Mr. D. CUNNINGHAM, of Innerleithen, and pub. Islated by Messra. Spon, of Bucklerabury. By avoiding the extreme conciseness of Bid. der's tables on the one hand, and the prolixity of MacNeill's on the other, Mr. Cunning, ham has produced tables of the most useful and convenient description; and as the author states that the whole has been so thoroughly checked as to induce him to believe that no errors its undetected, the book cannot fail to be extensively patronised by the profession.

Supply on M. M. Sander and M

errors lie undetected, the book cannot fail to be extensively patronised by the profession.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO TOWNS.—The very claborate papers recently read before the Society of Engineers, by Mr. Baldwin Latian, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and included in the last volume of the Transactions of that society, have now been printed in a separate form, and may be profitably perused by all connected with the important subject treated of, though uninterested in engineering science generally. The record of the discussion which followed the reading of the papers is not, of course, included in the reprist, but the paper itself is complete, and well illustrated, Messrs. Spon, of Bucklersbury, are the publishers of Mr. Latham's book, as well as of the Transactions of the institution, of whose proceedings it forms part.

lerabury, are the publishers of Mr. Latham's book, as well as of the Transactions of the institution, of whose proceedings it forms part.

Gold.—In the wildest regions frequented by the nomad hordes of Central Asia, the traveller discovers the vestiges of former cultivation and wealth. But he can now perceive in such regions, that while he stands on the grave of an old civilisation, he stands also on the borders of a new one. It seems certain, at least as regards Asia, which contains the bulk of the human race, that not only the stationary but the retrograde communities will become progressive—will be reached by roads, railways, river navigation, and Western commerce, and obtain the aid of Western capital and skill. And it seems equally certain that the pecuniary value of their produce will immensely increase; that they will need wast quantities of coin for its circulation; and that the question is one of importance, whether coin enough for the purpose will be easily obtained. The steady decline in the produce of the gold fields of Victoria, from 2,761,523 cas. in 1857, to 1,557,397 cas. in 1864, might seem at first to justify a doubt on the subject; and the existence of a great gold region near the sources of the Nile, on which some writers have reckoned, is in Sir Roderick Murchison's opinion contravened by the evidence of Capt. Spek respecting the geological structure of the country. But the decline in the produce tion of gold in Victoria has arisen rather from the migration of the miners to New South Wales and New Zesiand than from a diminishing fertility of the mines. In fact, the gold fields of Victoria yielded more in proportion to the number of labourers in 1884 than in either of the previous years; 67.42 miners obtaining 1,028,057,297 cas. in 1864 and in either of the previous years; 67.42 miners obtaining 1,028,050 cas. in 1864 than in either of the previous years; 67.42 miners obtaining 1,028,060 cas. in 1864 than in either of the previous years; 67.42 miners obtaining 1,028,060 cas. in 1864 than in

A LIVE TOAD FOUND IN A COAL FIELD.—A miner, while working in Lochtyside coal pit, on the Balgonie estate, exhumed a live toad, which was embedded in the coal at a depth of 60 fms. from the surface. The animal lived a considerable time after being liberated.—Scotiman

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on recoipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE COST-BOOK STETEM.—Will one of your legal readers kindly answer the following question in the Notices to Correspondents of Saturday next?—"Is the purser of a mine under the Cost-book System justified in refusing to register a transfer which is delivered to him more than fourteen days after when dated, the transfer upon the face of it having the following clause:—This transfer to be delivered within fourteen days, or the seller will not be responsible for the shares?"—F. B. S. A.

RUSSIAN Inonworks Confant (Limited).—Will anyone concerned in the manager of this company oblige by communicating some information as to our prospecta? refusal of the Stock Exchange to notice the undertaking is undoubtedly a very sermatter; but I have sufficient confidence in the business habits and character of directors to hope and believe that they will conduct the affair through its pradificulties.—M.

difficulties.—M.

GLAMORGAN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Two letters have been written, under the head of "Shareholder," respecting this company. The writers are both lamentably ignorant of the Companies Act. 1862, or the rights of shareholders under the same. In the first piace, every share is bons fide subscribed for, and paid upon by some 150 members. More were applied for than the number for allotment. On payment of is, anyone can inspect the company's register, at the offices of the company. On enquiry at the Stock Exchange it will be found that the shares are readily saleable at 3 prem. A list of the shareholders can be obtained at, the offices, on payment of 6d, per 100 words. Any person writing letters in the form "Shareholder" has done without, evidently, making a single enquiry, cannot have the interest of the company at heart, for he is casting slurs upon the company and its members indirectly.—Moore, DillaTorret, AND Co.: King-street, Cheepside, August 8.

GLAMORGAN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—We cannot insert the letter of "Shareholder"

he is easing siums upon the company and its members indirectly.—Moors, DELATORER, AND Co.: *Aing-sivest, Cheapside, August's.

GLAMORGAN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—We cannot insert the letter of "Shareholder" (Manchester). The assurance that the whole of the shares have been paid upon, contained in the letter of Messrs, Moore, Delatore, and Co., must satisfy him, as it should all who have only the well-being of the company in view; and he, with his friends, can now very well rest "in the hope that the best anticipations of all concerned may be fully verified in carrying on the operations of the company "—and which we shall be very happy to record.

WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Had you correspondents kept strictly to the truth, I would not have troubled you with any of my remarks. I was solicited by Mr. Nicholson to write you in reference to a letter which appeared on the 22d uit.; but believing it had emanated from himself, I did not do so, and this appears to have nettled him. With regard to the solicitors of this proposed company, Mr. Nicholson has stated that which is not true. They are the solicitors, and always have been; and, moreover, have prepared the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I have never promised to settle all claims against this company, for this simple reason—there have been none made. With regard to Mr. Hull, I thought this had been satisfactorily set at rest. It is a well-ascertained fact that it is hard to get directors who will lend their names and work for nothing, as they have to do in this company; therefore, it is not a little surprising at their changeability upon discovery, as in this case. I may just say that this is a bona fide speculation, which will be are the most complete and thorough investigation; and further, that the directors will most gladly return any subscriber the money which he has paid upon his requesting them to do so. There have been no calls made, or any money expended, the preliminary arrangements not being set completed. I should be very gla

such irregularities in future.

New CLIFFORD MINING COMPANY.—By a circular just forwarded to the shareholders, it would seem that this company is hardly in so prosperous a position as some parties were led to believe. By the statement of accounts, it appears that the promoters have paid for the purchase of the mine 60001.—a fair sum, it may be, for so valuable a property as this was represented to be; but in proving its value, including materials and labour cost, the sum of 2511. 13s. only has been expended to the present time, while rather more than half that amount (1381. 9s.) has been spent on the London managentuiste the shareholders on the possession of a valuable sett, and the rapid progress that has been made in its development.—A. B.

EAST ROSEWARNE .-- Mr. Harvey should write to the Chairman of the Mining Exchange PAR Consols.—Would it not be better for the shareholders to call a meeting, time and place convenient to all, to take into consideration the present prospects of this company? The machinery, &c., must be worth considerably more than the sum now being accepted by many on relinquishment.—A SHARHHOLDER.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—In my last report I stated the lode west was worth 30*l*, per fathom, which you appear to have read and inserted in last week's Journal as 80*l*, per fathom. Be so good as to correct this in your Saturday's impression.—W. EDWARDS, D. 8." should apply to a solicitor, who would advise as to the best course of procedure. The whole affair is at least irregular.

EAST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.—In the report of the meeting of this company, published in last week's Journal, Major Stapleton is stated to have seconded the appointment of Mr. Chambers to the chair for the extraordinary meeting. Major Stapleton "begs we will oblige him by correcting this misstatement."

HARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in

* With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains Papers on Land Investments in the United States—Galvanised Iron as a Ship-building Material—Meetings of various Public Companies, including the London and County Bank, Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre, Mariquita and New Granada, English and Australian, Port Phillip and Colonial, Victoria (London), Australian, East Great Work, Great Wheal Bonnie, and the Gas Products Utilising Companies.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 12, 1865.

PUBLICATION OF DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

PUBLICATION OF DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

It not unfrequently happens that a discovery is made, or a contrivance invented, which, although of great general utility, is of such a nature that its author does not deem it desirable to secure it by patent, and hitherto great inconvenience has been felt in such cases, owing to the difficulty of making a formal and legally valid publication of it, so as to prevent its being afterwards patented by another, to the prejudice of the legitimate owner, who would probably be charged royalty for using his own property. A complete solution for the difficulty has now been found by a citizen of the United States, and the importance of that solution being made known will, it may reasonably be opined, cause the name of DAVIS EMBREE to be long and favourably known by non-patenting inventors, not only in England, but in every country where industrial pursuits are carried on. The example which he has so fortunately set will, undoubtedly, be often followed in Great Britain, and it cannot be supposed that so smart a notion will be permitted to pass unnoticed in the United States, in France, in Belgium, or elsewhere; the advantage which must accrue from its general adoption can scarcely be estimated.

Mr. DAVIS EMBREE has occupied the position of Supervising Inspector under the (United States) Steamboat Law of Aug. 30, 1852, and might, therefore, reasonably be judged capable of deciding the best means of preventing incrustation in a steam-boiler; but, even assuming it to be worthless, the system which it inaugurates is one of the utmost general benefit. Mr. DAVIS EMBREE has forwarded his specification and other documents relating to his invention as a present to "the Government and People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," accompanied by a notarial Act transferring or relinquishing all his right to take a patent

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." accorthe United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," accompanied by a notarial Act transferring or relinquishing all his right to take a patent therein for the invention or discovery described in the circular attached. This deed of gift, with the accompanying documents, are forwarded through the ordinary channels to the proper authorities—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents; and the invention thus gets regularly placed on record and printed, like the specification of a patent: the inventor thus attaining his object—the invalidation of any subsequent patent for the same discovery.

discovery.

In the case in question, the documents have been received through the United States Minister at London; but it will be obvious that all that the Commissioners of Patents would require is, that an invention or discovery shall be thoroughly described and ascertained, and that the documents containing the description, and the statement of results obtained, shall be properly authenticated—by declaration, for instance, before a Commissioner authorised to administer caths. The invention would then be as patent as if letters patent were actually granted, whilst the cost to the inventor would be 1s. or 2s. 6d., an outlay which would be amply compensated for by the circumstance that all future disputes as to the novelty of the invention (presuming it to be novel at the time of making the declaration), would be effectually prevented. The advantage which would result to the public from the general adoption of the system would be enormous, and we do not think any complaint could justly be raised if the whole of the now large surplus derived from the patent fees were expended in printing these gratuitous specifications. The justice of the procedure is, at the same time,

self-evident, since, if an inventor be willing to relinquish his rights for the public good, it is but reasonable he should be secured, at a nominal whatever advantage may result from the formal publication of his true.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The reports of the several Inspectors for 1864, as well for ceal miss as for the mines of ironstone of the coal measures, have just been printed, and again present a very satisfactory account; for, although there has been an increase in the number of separate accidents to the extent of 20, then has been a Jecrease of 40 in the number of deaths resulting. Last year reports showed the chief increase, as compared with 1862, to have been is the shaft accidents, whilst comparing 1864 with the preceding year them is a very satisfactory diminution. In explosions, again, there has likewise been a decrease, as compared with the preceding year; whilst the solein-portant increase is in the falls of coal. Each accident, during 1864, no sulted, on the average, in 1-1 deaths, whilst in the preceding year! 2 death summary, which will enable the fatality of the several classes of accident to be compared:—

Coal Mines—1862.

	Be	parat	ie Ac	cide z	its.	1	Death	S res	nitie	-
_	Explosion of Fire-	Fails of Roof and Coai	In shafts.	Miscellancous, under- ground and at surface.	Total.	Explosion of Pire-	Falls of Roof and Coal and Sides of Working.	In shafte.	Miscellaneous, under-	-
North Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland district	4	26	5	35	70	33	26	8	11	-
Southern division of Durham North and East Lancashire West Lancashire and North Wales. Yorkshire diatrict	5 9 1	40 33 42 27	7 5 18 10	33 17 18 5	81 60 87 43	1 8 24 1	40 37 43 27	14 5 20	83 18 19	68 104
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, & Warwickshire	4	25	9	10	48	4	26	17	13	30
North Staff., Cheshire, and Shrop	3 4	14 54	11 31	9 13	43 102	11 7	15 55	11 23	9 15	83 48 110
SouWest. Div. (parts of Mon- mouth, Gloucester, Giamorgan, Brecon, and Devon)	3	37	10	7	57	3	38	12	7	60
South Wales district Eastern district of Scotland Western district of Scotland	1 3	54 27 19	8 7 5	1 4	99 36 31	1 4	54 27 19	8 8 5	31	189
Total	51	398	126	182	757		-	_	100	23 507
	COA	L MI	NES-	-1864					1-20	001
North Durham, Northumberland,) Cumber'and district	1	30	9	23	63	7	30	9	23	0
Southern division of Durham	2	30	15	36	83	3	30	16	40	89
North and East Lancashire West Lancashire and North Wales.	5 7	29 40	13	13 22	60 91	10	33	13 28	18	64
Yorkshire district	4	27	15	5	81	6	27	15	7	110 45
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, & Warwickshire	9	30	9	16	64	11	30	9	16	68
North Staff., Cheshire, and Shrop	13 7	13 48	11 31	8 9	45 95	22 12	13 51	11 47	8 9	54 119
SouWest. Div. (parts of Mon- mouth, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Brecon, and Devon)	3	31	11	15	60	6	33	13	15	67
south Wales district	4	66	5	26	101	6	67	6	26	105
Eastern district of Scotland Western district of Scotland	3	22 14	6	3	83 31	1 5	23 15	11	4	35
Total	59	380	158	180	777	94	395	184	194	861
	STON	в Мп	NES*-	-1868	3.			_		
West Lancashire and North Wales. Yorkshire district	-	3	1 2	-	5	-	3	1	-	1
Yorkshire district Derby., Notts., Leic., & Warwick North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop. South Staffordshire & Worcester	-	2	1	2	5	-	2	1	3	5
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop	2 2	4	8	1	15	3	4	3	1	17
South-Western Division	-	14	2	2	18	-	14	3	9	18
South Wales district	-	8	-	2	7	-	5	-	2	7
Eastern district of Scotland Western district of Scotland	2 2	6	4	5	11 17	2 2	6	5	4 5	11 18
Total		39	24	16	87	9	39	27	16	91
	STON	в Ми		-186	_					
West Lancashire and North Wales. Yorkshire district	-	2	1	-	1 2	=	3	1	=	1 3
Derby., Notis., Leie., & Warwick	-	-	1	-	1	_	-	1	-	i
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop	-	6	7	3	16	-	6	15	3	
South Staffordshire & Worcester	6	11	2	5	24	6	11	2	8 8	25
South-Western Division South Wales district	-	10	4	3	17	=	10	4	-	25 17 7 8
Eastern district of Scotland	-	9	9	1	5	-	2	2 3	1 8	8
Western district of Scotland	1	5	3	5	14	1	5	3	8	14
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total 7 43 20 17 87 7 43 28 18 M * No ironstone mine accidents are reported in Mesers. Dunn's, Atkin

kinson's districts.

The reports for the present year contain a large amount of additional information, much of which has been supplied at the request of Mr. Barist, of the Home Office, since the reports were originally sent in, and this may, in some measure, account for the long interval between the publication of the reports and the period to which they relate. From these additional particulars a return, of which the subjoined is an abstract, has been grapared, showing the number of male coal miners employed in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, the number of fatal accidents and live lost, the quantity of coal raised, and the proportion of accidents and live lost to the number of persons employed, and to the tons of coal raised in the year 1864:—

Names of districts.	As comp Inspec own	Per sepa- rate fatal	No. em- ployed per	Tons of coal raised per sepa-	Tons of coal raised	tenber of	
17	Males employ.	Tons coal raised.	acci- dent.	life lost.	rate fatai accident	per life lost.	-
Northumberland, Cumber- land, North Durham	24,423	10,156,000	388	854	161,206	147,188	
South Durham	33,115	13,835,544	399	372 367	166,698	155,458 93,732	18
North and East Lancashire.	23,525	7,500,000	392 267	221	82,417	68,181	11
West Lancas. & Nor. Wales Yorkshire	24,302 34,500	9,300,000	676	627	182,853	169,091	
Derby, Nottingham, Lei-) cester, and Warwick	26,600	7,300,000	415	408	114,063	110,606	2
North Stafford, Cheshire,	19,500	5,200,000	433	361	115,555	98,296	
and Shropshire	26,620	10,206,000	280	224	107,431	85,764	25
Monmouth, Gloucester,	26,658	5,978,500	444	397	99,641	89,231	3
Somerset, and Devon	29,076	6,948,000	288	277	68,792	66,171	
Scattered over other coun-	(148)					177	
Totals-England & Wales	268,319	82,422,919					1
East Scotland	21,150 18,073	6,400,000 6,300,000	641 583	622 516	193,939 203,225	188,335 180,000	***
Totals, Scotland Totals and Averages, Eng.	39,223 307,542	12,700,000	395	354	122,423	100,715	12

The above tables really embrace all the general statistics contains the reports, but each contains a large amount of practically valuable it mation as to the precise circumstances under which the several action occurred, and some of the Inspectors offer valuable suggestions as it best means of avoiding accidents for the future. We shall, from intime, give abstracts of the separate reports.

OUR COAL EXPORTS.—We appear to be still doing a good and extending coal business with France. Thus, in June we sent 129,178 tims of coal, cinders, &c., to that country, as compared with 126,117 tons in June, 1864, and 111,736 tons in June, 1863. The aggregate shipments of British coal to France, in the first six months of this year, amounted to 786,118 tons in the first half of 1863. A solid advance has thus been made those in the first half of 1863. A solid advance has thus been made the year. The same respectable progress is observable in our coal exports year. The same respectable progress is observable in our coal exports of nerally this year, the shipments to June 30 having attained a total of 4,296,139 tons, as compared with 4,186,560 tons in the first half of 1863. A large proportion of the and 3,880,841 tons in the first half of 1863. A large proportion of the increase observable was contributed in June, the last month of which we have positive information. The value of the coal exported to June 50,

this year, was 2,054,428L, as compared with 1,939,644L in 1864, and 1,735,888L in 1863 (corresponding periods). The exports of British coal large increased this year to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, France, Branil, and British India; but they have decreased to Russia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Spain (very considerably), and the United States.

PERFECT COMBUSTION OF COAL.

PERFECT COMBUSTION OF COAL.

We have already alluded to the improvements in the construction of fursess invented by Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Parliament-street, and it is satisfacted to learn that the furnace is now coming into very general use, and feeter to learn that the furnace is now coming into very general use, and feeter to learn that the furnace is now coming into very general use, and feeter to learn that the furnace is now coming into very general use, and feeter to learn that the furnace is to the furnace of the furnace is, that fire-bars are entirely dispensed with, and sivaling of the furnace is, that fire-bars are entirely dispensed with, and sivaling of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnation of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnation of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnation of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnation of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnation of the furnace is somewhat in the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, of this wall, with a portion of the top of the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, of this wall, with a portion of the top of the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, of this wall, with a portion of the top of the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, of this wall, with a portion of the top of the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, of the wall with a collection of the collection of th

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extand-8 tons of in June, a of Bri-786,118 669,109 nade this ports ge-total of of 1864, an of the rhich we June 34,

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Employment does not at all fail at the Charleroi works; on the contrary, orders are tolerably abundant, and all the forges are well provided with them; at the same time, prices do not advance. We must attribute the stagnation in quotations to the fear which industrials entertain of displeasing a clientele which will soon be able to address itself to works which are on the point of commencing their fabrication. It is proposed among the industrials of Charlerol to establish a forgemasters' committee, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in this measure, as in presence of the newly anticipated competition on the market a good understanding among ironmasters may be considered as indispensable to the progress of their industry. At Lifeg the situation of the rolling—milis and construction workshops is of the most antisfactory character; prices, nevertheless, are very stationary, and pig has a downward tendency. The Ougrée fromworks have obtained a contract for more than 400 tons of plates for the Amsterdam Society of Commerce. Some adjudiations took place last weeks at Brussels for the delivery of Bessemer steel rails to the State network, and were keenly disputed. MM. Desmedt and Co., of Brussia, obtained the contract for one lotat 15f. 18a. pet ton, and for another lot at 16f. 3a. 4d. pet ton. J. Brown and Co., Sheffield, obtained one lot at 15f. 18a. 10d. per ton, and one int at 18f. est. pet ton. Some French works, also, took part in the adjudication. We announced last weak that the manufactory of botts and nuts, established some years since by M. Gossianx, at Laeken, near Brussels, had just been acquired by M. Sicoias Cambiar, of Morianwetz. The works have recommenced operations, which will be pushed forward with great vigour in order to satisfy important orders.

The firmness which has appeared of late at St. Dizier has become more decided, and a marked upward tendency has appeared. One establishment has already announced an advance of 12s. per ton, and it is expected tha

	Year.	Hing	pric	18	per ton	of t	he !	ron	of the	Con	nté,	of a	1 kind	18.		,	-
	1855	Fet	rnai	y		1	fay				igust			OVE	mt	er.	
	1856	94	0	0	*****	E33	0	0		£23	4	0	4	E23	4	0	
	1887	22	0	0		24	0	0		22	0	0		22	0	0	
	1858	22	0	0	****	23	0	0		22	. 0	0		22	0	0	
	1850		18	0	****	20	0	0		20	0	0		20	0	0	
	1860	90	10	0	****	18	16	0		18	16	0		20	0	0	
	1861	10	4	0	****	19	4	0		19	4	0		19	4	0	
	1862	10	16	v	****	18	8	0		18	8	0		18	16	0	
	1863	18	10	0	****	18	16	0		18	16	0		18	0	0	
	1864	10	0	-	****	18	0	0		18	0	0		17	- 4	0	
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burg, but purchasers are searcely willing to allow the prices required by holders. At Berlin some rather important purchases for exportation have been noted at former rates. At Botterdam prices have remained without variation. At Cologne and Stettin the sarticle is little sought after, and has not undergone any modification. No appreciable change has occurred in the zine markets. The Hamburg market is extremely quiet; at the same time, it consequence of the small quantity of goods offered, holders maintain prices with tolerable firmness. At Breslau, also, the market is completely inactive. At Paris, affairs have been very moderate; rough Silestan sinc is quoted by continuation at 231, 4s., and sinc from other sources at 221, 16s. per ton.

We may note one or two miscellaneous matters. The concern known as the Charbonnage du Bois, at Quaregnon, commenced the payment, on Aug. 2, of a dividend at the rate of 8s. per share, for the first half of 1864. A turning bridge established at the Koegras, on a line from Alkmaar to Niew-Diep has just been completed, and satisfactorily sustained some severe tests to which it was subjected. The syndicate of French forgematers has just published an historical sketch of the position of French afterury. Annexed are some of the figures collected, which present some interest:—

Year.

Freduction of iron. Price of first-class iron. Price of rails.

			ron. Pric							
1855	Tons	147,000		£15	0	0		£11	16	0
1856	*****	163,000		13		U		. 12	16	0
1857		153,000		13	6	0		. 11	8	0
1858		141,000	*******	11	4	0		. 10	16	0
1859		160,000		10	10	0		. 10	8	0
1860		98,000		10	2	0	******	. 8	8	0
1861		154,000		9	10	0		. 8	12	0
1862	*****	205,000		. 9	10				8	0
1863	*****	200,000	******	. 9	4	0	******	. 7	12	0
1864		204,000	*******	. 8	16	0		. 7	8	0

These totals are very significant, since they show that, notwithstanding a reduction of 50 per cent. in the price of rolled iron and rails, the production has increased by about one-third in the ten years.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Piguet, C.E., of Madrid, for a series of elaborate and highly interesting statistics, showing the mineral production of the several provinces, the metallurgical production of the several provinces, the aggregate production of each mineral in all the provinces, the aggregate metallurgical and -mineral manufactures in all provinces, and the value of the products obtained in the mines and works carried on by the Government. The total value of the mineral productions for the year was 163,199,937.51 reals, produced in the following proportions:—

		many produce	NAME OF TAXABLE	TOTTOM	me prop	OI FIGURE.	
	Ore.	Yield in qut	s. Val	ue per q	nti. To	tal value in real	8.
	Iron	2,131,921		3-25		6,928,741.25	
	Lead	2,778,450	*******	30-43		84,546,233.50	
	Silver	25,237				6,193,435.00	
	Copper					20,563,043.76	
	Tin		*******			222,860.00	
	Zinc					10,687,092.00	
	Mercury						
	Cobalt				*******		
	Antimony	847			******		
	Manganese						
	Soda	50,217		5.00	*******	251,085.00	
	Alum		*******			325,692.00	
	Sulphur				******	2,022,320.00	
	Asphalte	11,661	*******			151,593.00	
	Topazes				******	9,322.50	
	Coal	3,602,450		5.05	*******	19,813,508.00	
	Lignite	286,961	*******			1,291,324.50	
_							

From these the metallurgic and mineralogical products obtained were of the value of 243,555,090-80 reals, to which must be added a further sum of 118,554,757 reals, making a total of 362,109,847-80 reals. The proportions of the several materials were:—

Y	ield in qutls.	Value per qutl.	Total value in reals.
Pig-iron	481,062.00	60	28,863,720.00
Wrought-iron	410,683.00	170	69,816,110.00
Steel			421,460.00
Lead	627,679.00	140	87,875,060.00
Sliver	13,759 54*	820*	11,282,822-80
Gold	7,660.00+	13†	99,580-00
Copper		780	22,540,440.00
Tin	51.00	1630	88,130.00
Zine	18,834 00	170	3,201,780.00
Mercury	7,695.00	1876	14,435,820.00
Soda			1,683,000.00
Alum	2,252.00	80	180,160.00
Sulphur	24,444.00	122	
Asphalto		40	
* Kilogran		4 Grams	nes

*Klogrammes. † Grammes.

The returns for the provinces of Huesca and Teruel have not been received; the return of zinc for the province of Albacete is likewise wanting. The prices given are the average prices ruling during that period.

The value of the products obtained from the mines and industrial works belonging to the Government during the year 1862, which is the last year for which the statistics have been published, and that to which the whole of the particulars given above relate:—

Name of works.	Where situated.	Ore produced.	Products in quintais.	Product obtained in quintals.	Value in reals.
	Cuidad Real			Mercury, 7,401	
	Huelva Jaen			Copper, 13,113 Lead, 25,769	
	Albacete			Sulphur, 2058 Sait, 1,822,025	

Mr. Piguet's tables, showing the mineral and metallurgical productions of each province, are prepared with extreme care and are very elaborate, but, notwithstanding the large amount of information they contain, the comparatively limited space at our disposal prevents our publishing them.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE,

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE, AUG. 10.—Though we have had a quiet tone pervading the markets generally throughout the week, a steady improvement is manifested in the Iron Trade in these counties generally. The advices from the Continent have been favourable, and those houses engaged in the American trade report a greater demand for manufactured iron and for machinery than at any period since the commencement of the war, and the opinion now generally prevails that the re-organisation of affairs in America will be accomplished in a period much shorter than was formerly anticipated. The demand for iron for shipbuilding is largely on the increase, and the same may be said of iron required for the maintenance of our existing railways. An unusually large number of orders are in the market for rails for new lines, and the orders for export are also increased. In the Middlesbro' district a satisfactory improvement is taking place in the trade, and every effort is being made to bring the new works into operation as soon as possible. Rates are maintained with greater firmness, and for the best brands of iron there is little difficulty in obtaining full terms. Merchants are purchasing with caution, and though the orders are for immediate requirements, there is abundant evidence of a gradual but steady improvement in all branches of the iron trade.

The Midland Railway half-yearly report shows a slight increase in the mineral traffic, in spite of the interruption which was caused to it by the strike of the iron workers in Staffordshire. It is also satisfactory to note that the increase in the rolling-stock has been charged to revenue, and yet the company are able to pay a dividend upon the ordinary stock of 6% per cent. The new rolling-stock has been charged to revenue, and yet the company are able to pay a dividend upon the ordinary stock of 6% per cent. The new rolling-stock which has been for large to revenue has been 10 langines, 33 carriages, 6 break-vans, 12 horse-boxes, 3 carriage-tracks, and 24

Since the closing of the navigations, affairs in coal have been almost completely with the basin of the Couchant de Mons. At Charleroi, coal workers are profiting from the temporary cossation of operations to execute the profiting from the temporary cossation of operations to execute the profit of the coal favorable of the coal

chine; Messrs. Thomas Smith and John Brook, of Rodley, near Leeds, for a self-acting coupling for railway carriages and wagons; Mr. Louis John Crossley, of Halifax, for improvements in electric telegraphic apparatus.

The manufacturing markets are generally improving, and an increased business has been done; and in the local stock and share markets we have had a more hopeful tone, and the result has been an increase in the transactions in all stocks are mines, which are very dull, and the quotations in most instances are merely nominal.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 10.—At length, in the beginning of August, we have the reports of the Mine Inspectors for 1864—another instance of official promptness. The reports are dated in February, and might easily have been ready in a fortnight, yet five months have elapsed. They will, doubtless, be commented on in another part of the Mining Journal, but there is a feature in relation to South Staffordshire which demands notice here. It has often been intimated in this letter, that the returns of the coal reised for the in relation to South Staffordshire which demands notice here. It has often been intimated in this letter that the returns of the coal raised for the South Staffordshire coal field were regarded by many as falling far short of the actual production, and the present compatation of Mr. Baker is startling, as compared with former calculations. No doubt the error has to a large extent arisen from the absurd custom of overweight which prevails in South Staffordshire, in the case of coals sent by canal, and which in not a few cases is said to amount to 50 per cent. in excess of the proper legal weight. Many a blow has been levelled at South Staffordshire on account of the alleged excessive waste of life in proportion to the assumed yield, but this correction somewhat softens the force of the charge, though South Staffordshire is still left in a most unsatisfactory position with regard to the loss of life in coal mines. The general table appended to the reports places the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire district next only to one district in the proportion of deaths from accidents to those employed; reports places the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire district next only to one district in the proportion of deaths from accidents to those employed; but, unfortunately, a little examination proves that its position is the worst. In the district which gives a rather worse percentage than South Staffordshire, the census return of 1861 of the number of coal mines is adopted, without any allowance for subsequent increase; and if a proportionate allowance be made to that made for South Staffordshire, the latter would stand in the worst position. It is really lamentable to think that, in a single year, out of every 224 miners one is killed; for it comes to this, that supposing the average working life of a collier to be only twenty years—that is from 12 to 32—one man out of every eleven or twelve is killed, to say nothing of serious injuries, and of increased mortality by inhaling an unwholesome atmosphere, and living in damp and darkness. It is impossible to be content with such a state of things; it is disgraceful that we can tolerate them, and especially when, as these reports show, the accidents are so largely ascribable to defective machinery, to lax discipline, and to excessive anxiety to make as much money as possible at as little cost as possible.

and to excessive anxiety to make as index money as possible at as inthe cost as possible.

A long protracted strike of bricklayers, at Wolverhampton, has led to some of the Union men being proceeded against for intimidation, and one of them has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but the execution of the sentence has been stayed, pending the decision of a legal question of the sentence has been stayed, pending the decision of a legal question relief. tion raised at the trial.

ion raised at the trial.

The establishment of the various joint-stock enterprises becoming so nunerous, occasions disquiet in some minds as to the possibility of a crash.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

merous, occasions disquiet in some minds as to the possibility of a crash.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 10.—The Coal and other trades here are going briskly forward, all classes of coal and ironworkers being well employed. One of the iron furnaces recently erected at Elswick is in blast, and the other one will shortly be put in. The iron made by the furnace at work is highly spoken of as to quality, and this might be expected, as it is produced from a mixture of the best ores to be had in the district.

A meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was beld on Thursday, when Mr. Potter was appointed Chairman, in the absence of Mr. N. Wood, the President. The business of the meeting was mainly of a routine character. The report shows that both as to the number of members, and in a financial point of view, the Institute continues to prosper. The discussion on the Coal-Cutting Machine at Kippax was resumed, but not much entered into, being postponed to a future meeting. The subject of Tail Pipes and Endless Chains was also broached, and some additions were made to the committees already appointed to report on the subject; and, until the report of the committee is presented, a formal discussion of this important subject will not take place. With respect to the Hydraulic Coal-Cutting Machine, it is shortly to be thoroughly tried here, the machine ordered for the Cramlington Colliery being expected shortly to be delivered at the works; others are also to follow for different works in the district. The strike at Cramlington remains as last reported. No further meetings have taken place between the parties, and this is much to be regretted, as such a meeting can hardly, by any possibility, result in evil; but, on the contrary, it is possible that much good might result. It is evident that there are some matters connected with the dispute that have hardly as yet been fully discussed.

In consequence of the proposition to substitute at Consett a new patent steam-hammer for one of the st

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 10.—No additional orders of importance have arrived since las t week's report, but the ironmasters evince increased firmness as to prices, owing to the enquiries being more numerous. Evidently better times are coming, and from this time to the end of the year there are indications that more activity will prevail in the trade. It is a singular circumstance, that although unfavourable advices continue to be received as to the state of the American iron market, yet within the last fornight there has been an increase in the orders sent across the Atlantic, and makers look forward to considerable exports to New York before long. This slow and gradual return of vitality in the American trade is far preferable to a great and sudden increase in the demand, for if the latter were the case quotations would, probably, go up 20s. to 30s. per ton; and this, according to the experience of the last 30 years, would be certain to be followed by a reaction, which it is the wish of all to avoid. Home buyers are entering into transactions more readily, and for pig-iron the current prices are obtained with less difficulty. Rails are quoted 71. to 71. 5. 6d. at the works, and bars 71. to 71. 5s. In tin-plates there is nothing new to report. A good many small purchases of charcoals are made, while the stocks of cokes are being considerably reduced by sales. The steam coal proprietors are getting busier, in consequence of the improved export enquiry, and for house coal there is, as stated last week, a fair coasting demand. The patent fuel works are in average employ, and theiron shipbuilding yards are on full time.

Nothing has yet been arranged as regards the Blains, Cwmcelyn, and Coalbrookdale Works, but it is currently reported that an offer will be made to the Inspectors to take the works off their hands, and pay the creditors in full. So doubt the general body of creditors will be consulted before any definite arrangement is sarrived at.

The Llanelly Iron Shipping Company (Limited) is

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT TREDEGAR.—The verdict of "Man-slaughter," returned by the coroner's jury, against Mr. William Bevan, manager of the Tredegar Collieries, has, as was generally expected, ended

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in nothing. The case came before the grand jury at Mounteuth Assizes on Monday, and after investigating the evidence, no true bill was found. As already stated, no other decision could be looked for, after the extraordinary prevarications of some of the jurymen.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The returns for the month of the polynomial of the property of

EXPORTS OF COAL. Ju	ily, 1865.	July, 1864.
Cardiff	117.217	Tons 105,830
Newport	25,404	17,675
Swansea	44,812	35,133
Lianelly	8,569	10,675
SHIPMENTS COASTWINE, July	v. 1865.	July, 1864.
Cardiff	79.167	Tons 70,722
Newport	54,167	57,422
Swansea	22,906	23,491
Lianelly	26,593	26,679

Lanely. 26,679

Addiff also exported 13,658 tons from and 2380 patent fuel; Newport 6241 tons from ; wansea 1134 tons from and 3515 tons patent fuel; 4100 tons of from were cleared at ardiff for New York and Baltimore, which indicates a partial revival in the American rade. The continental markets took a large quantity of from from Newport, and the wansea returns, although smail, show that in time it is likely to become an iron shiping port of some importance. A highly satisfactory increase took place in the coal hipments, both foreign and coastwise, at Newport and Cardiff, there being an improved emand from nearly all the markets. The patent fuel exports were not so large as sail, owing to a variety of causes. Upon the whole the returns may be considered as vidence of an average degree of prosperity in the staple trades.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Aug. 9.—The price of pig-iron fluctuates slightly, although the exports (with considerably reduced stocks) continue on the increase. The shipments this week from the Scotch ports were 11,900 tons, against 8600 tons same time last year, showing an increase on the week of 3300 tons. The total shipments for the year were 411,300 tons, against 401,600 tons, making an increase from January till now of only 9700 tons. An excellent fall trade is anticipated at enhanced prices. The coalminers at Dixon's Govan Collieries, amounting to between 700 and 800 hands, suspended work on Monday, and are virtually out on strike. This strike was caused by a proposal from the masters to reduce their wages 6d. per day. At a meeting held in the Lyceum Rooms, on Monday, the men stated that for some time past they had been working at the rate of 6d. per day under the wage paid by the other coalmasters in the district, and the proposed reduction would further reduce them from 4s. per day to 3s. 6d.; whereas the wage throughout the mining districts of Scotland was 4s. 6d. per diem. The men now seem determined not to submit to any terms short of 4s. 6d. the wage throughout the mining districts of Scotland was 4s. 6d. per diem. The men now seem determined not to submit to any terms short of 4s. 6d. per day, and to accomplish this they have roused the district, and on Wednesday a general meeting of the Glasgow and Baillieston men took place at the Channel pit, Tolcross, but the attendance was meagre, on account of nearly the whole of the 700 or 800 men engaged at the Govan Colliery having in the interim found employment elsewhere, and those of them who were still out of employment pledged themselves unanimously not to return to work for their late employer unless they received 4s. 6d. per day.

The report of Mr. W. Alexander, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the Western division of Scotland, states that the Act compelling the provision of two outlets to all mines has given satisfaction to all who

Mines for the Western division of Scotland, states that the Åct compelling the provision of two outlets to all mines has given satisfaction to all who work underground; and of the 304 separate workings in operation at the beginning of the year, to which the rule had been applied, only two have been abandoned, nominally on account of the cost.

With respect to the Eastern Inspection district, Mr. Ralph Moore reports that the coal raised in 1864 was larger than at any former period, and is still on the increase. Reference is made to the introduction of the coal-cutting machine, and the Inspector speaks very favourably of its powers, both as a means of saving life and labour, especially noticing that with it two men can perform the work of from eight to ten colliers when performing the operation of "holing."

On Tuesday, a complaint laid by Alexander M'Donald, the working

performing the operation of "holing."

On Tuesday, a complaint laid by Alexander M'Donald, the working miners' secretary, against Mr. James Snowdowne, coalmaster, of Tilly-coultry, was heard before the sheriff-substitute; the grounds being an alleged breach of the 1st general rule of the Coai Mine Inspection Act. As the pursuer had, even supposing the breach to have been committed, asurped the place of the Procurator Fiscal, his complaint was dismissed, and he was condemned to pay 21. Its. 63., the defender's expenses. There will be an appeal to the Sheriff-principal.

An improved Perforating Machine has been invented by Mr. James Kinnison, Dundee. It is both continuous and sectional, and it works more rapidly than those now in use. By it about 40,000 or 50,000 wages billets can be perforated in aa hour, and about 200,000 postage-stamps in an hour, including the alteration of the machine for the sectional perforation.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.—The counties included in this district, which is under the inspection of Mr. Lionel Brough, embraces Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire. The separate accidents in coal mines amounted to 60, which resulted in 67 deaths. The proportion of fatal accidents belonging to the several classes will be found in the tabulated statement given in another column. The non-fatal accidents appear to be augmented in number when compared with those of 1863. It is but right, however, to observe that since the passing of the Act of Parliament requiring this class of notification the managers of his district have, year by year, added to their information in this respect. They now make known to him every description of casualty they hear of in their mines, whether of a serious character or otherwise; and this is by far the affect and fairest mode of procedure, because it has already been found that an injury which at the time of its occurrence appeared of no serious import, or rather, indeed, was thought to be of a most trivial kind, resulted, nevertheless, on more than one cassion in death, and consequent coroner's inquisitions; it is thus evident that it is better both for managers and Inspectors that every case of injury should be duly reported.

Amongst the accidents to which especial attention is drawn is that which occurred at the Glyn pits, Fontypool. In this case the haulier undoubtedly left open the doors that turned the sir up a cross-heading through certain monthed wooden trunks; it was thus cut off for an hour, and sufficient time was afforded for the gas to accumulate in dangerous quantity in the far end. The men, in returning to their work after having partaken of their meal, went thoughtiessly and heedlessly in towards the face with candles, and explosion immediately ensued. The poor sufferers were men advanced in life, and possessed of considerable experience. When they found the doors open they ought certainly to have reflect

Size of Pit Shaftis.—In Monmouthshire and Glamorgaushire the pit shafts are generally of ample, some indeed of remarkable, dimensions; but in Gloucestershire and Somersteablire the very contrary prevails, especially in the latter county, where the babit in times past has been to sink them of strikingly narrow diameter. They are, for the most part, however, of very considerable depth, from 560 to 200 yards, anything less than 300 yards is rarely spoken of as being deep at all. But the striking feature of dimension in Somerstehhire is, as above stated, in the width, many of them being only 4½ and 5 ft. in diameter. It will be obvious, then, to all who are acquainted with those causes of friction that in so peculiar a manner obstruct the passage of air, that such size (not much greater than that of water mains) can never be attended with free ventilation; there is absolutely no room for the passage of air. I have occasionally been told, when exploring these collieries, that they do not require much wind because of the absence of fire-damp. That, however, is not strictly correct, for there are half a dozen of them exceedingly flery indeed. But to return to those that are not so rift they do not exude carburetted hydrogen gas, there are some of them sadly infested with black damp, and they should remember that only quick air, and plenty of it, can render such workings safe and wholesome. Here, again, if the balliffs (overmen) had the advantage of mining school tuition, the important knowledge of the specific gravity of gases would be imparted to them, and they would learn that carbonic acid (black damp) far surpasses our common air in that respect; and, furthermore, that the disproportion between it and fire-damp in weight is most marked and singular. They would then arrive at the fact that the more ponderous gas is the most difficult of all to remove; the very condition of its greater specting gravity or gasesary that it should be subarrive at the fact that the more ponderous gas is the most difficult of all to remove; the very condition of its greater specific gravity renders: it necessary that it should be submitted to the sharjest possible current of fresh sir. The physical properties and chemical composition of all the various gases have been successfully taught for some years past in the Mining School at Bristol. There are no secrets in ventilation. Furnace power in excess, so that less or more wind may be had as required and when wanted; great sectional area wherever air travels under ground, splitting it judiciously; abundant supervision, and complete discipline. These are the simple methods whereby approximate safety may be arrived at and relied on. It matters but little which may be the prevailing danger—fire-damp or black damp—thorough searching ventilation, never neglected, will sweep both, or either, harmlessly and speedily away.

USING HORSES IN SHAFTS FOR HEADING COAL.—All main roads should be wide enough and high enough to permit people travelling underground to pass freely

Using Horses in Shapts for Heading Coal.—All main roads should be wide enough and high enough to permit people traveiling underground to pass freely on either side of the trams without being jammed against the sides, or by entanglement thrown under the wheels. The hauliers, carting boys, and others should be provided with sufficient light to see what they are about, and to put right any derangement that may take place in the harness, horses, tubs, trams, or wheels. Riding in front or behind or between tubs or trams should be discouraged; it is a frightful source of accident. The long cross-headings in Monmouthshire are at a certain angle, say about bail course in the planes of stratification, it follows, therefore, that the gradient is sometimes pretty sharp, and it often occurs that the haulier places himself in front and endeavours by bodily strength to keep the loaded trams from going down hill too fast, as previously recorded, whereby it occasionally happens that he is overpowered, and killed or crippied. Then, again, trams get off the rails or plates, and when he is striving and struggling to restore them the horse sometimes suddenly goes on, and he gets overwhelmed in that manner. He recommends that the horses should be furnished with shafts or limbers, and then, as they possess greater power of resistance than men and boys, they could keep the loaded est from running wild down hill; here and there this method has been adopted, and met with approval. Rails and plates ought to be firmly laid and fastened, and

should be of sufficient weight per yard to bear the centinual traffic. Pucking bottoms should be watched and pared down, and the plates re-laid; and, of course, the roof contantly looked to, cropped, and re-limbered. More frequent double partings would greatly expedite the transport of the coal and ironstone, and conduce to the general safety of all the people employed—haullers, colliers, miners, shifters, and wastemen.

THE LONG-WALL SYSTEM, AND MACHINE COAL-CUTTING.—Mr. Brough invariably considers it a dust to advocate the adoption of the "long wall system "of getting coal and fronstone. In equal manner it concerns the lord of the soil, the proprietor of the mines, and the workman himself. By this method more coal will be raised the will insufficially attended with increased safety to the operatives, likewise it will by-and-bys, when the time shall sarrive, admit of much easier application of "machine catting" than can ever be permitted by pillar and stail. Excavation by the latter mode leaves underground an irretrievable amount of coal and from mine; and this proportion with the annual 80 or 90 millions of tons of coal landed, and of clayband ore gotten, of whose quantities no return has hitherto been made, runs up the exhaustion of those minerais to such a prodigious extent as to cause grave anxiety for our successors. The deprivation to posterity by the immense extraction of the present day, added to the loss by baried material, is a serious question, and one that should not be overlooked. Mineral wealth, the greatest a nation can possess, should estiter be inconsiderately left underground, or wastefully used when brought to the surface. A large proportion left in the mine in the shape of pillar, together with unskifulal combustion in the daily use of the fuel brought to bank, can only be considered as so much property withdrawn, or withheld from future generations.

THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Of the 60 senarate accidents which

to bank, can only be considered as so much property withdrawn, or withheld from fature generations.

THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Of the 60 separate accidents which occurred during 1864 in the North and East Lancashire district, under the inspection of Mr. Joseph Dickinson, only 4 were attended with the loss of more than 1 life; in these remaining 4 the loss was 2 lives in each case. The number of separate fatal accidents being 60, and the total lives lost 64, there has been 1 separate fatal accident to every 392 coal miners employed and to every 99,981 tons of coal raised, and 1 life lost to every 367 coal miners employed and to every 93,732 tons of coal raised. The average casualties annually during 10 years ending 1861 were—separate accidents, 63·3; and lives lost, 90. During the ten years ending 1861 there would be an average of about 20,887 coal miners employed, which, at the rate of 300 tons per person, makes the average production during that time 6,268,100 tons per annum. This quantity, divided by the average number of 63·3 separate fatal accidents, and 90 lives lost, gives for 10 years an average of 1 separate fatal accident are employed and 69,623 tons of coal raised—which shows that in the year 1864 (and which also holds good with respect to 1862 and 1863) there have been considerably more persons employed, and more coal produced in proportion both to each separate fatal accident and to such life lost, than in the preceding years.

CERTIFICATES AS TO EDUCATION.—The restrictions with regard to the employment of boys between the ages of ten and twelve years continue to give a move to instruction, as they were intended. They are accompanied, however, with some bard-

employment of boys between the ages of ten and twelve years continue to give a move to instruction, as they were intended. They are accompanied, however, with some hard-ships, by preventing boys whose maintenance is not provided for from getting employ-ted below ground, and who are thereby compelled either to be idle, or to seek other work, which causes the restrictions to be occasionally complained of as an unnecessary

traint upon colliery labour.

COLLIERIES UNDER INSPECTION.—There are about 282 collieries in

work, which causes the restrictions to be occasionally complained of as an annecessary reastraint upon colliery labour.

Collieries in this district, and which, from the latest enumeration made of them, consist of about 737 separate shafts or outlets to the surface; and they have altogether a length of about 4000 or 5000 miles of underground roads, which require to be kept open and ventilated. In rare instances scams, such as Cannel coal, and in some outlying places other coals also, are worked of only about 1 foot in thickness; but these are exceptional instances, and form but a small portion of the whole. Some of the seams are about 10 ft. in thickness, and a large number are between 3 ft. and 6 ft. Almost every mine produces firedamp, and where that has not yet been met with there is choke-damp. White damp, in which life fails but lights burn, has only been occasionally met with, and then generally, when there has been a fire in the mine. Many of the seams are very steep, which in some respects adds to the difficulty and danger of working the coal. On the average about 1 ton of coal per diem, or in round numbers say 300 tons of coal per annum, is is produced per person employed in and about the collieries.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS' DUTIES.—Mr Dickinson now finds in an increasing number of instances that the miners avail themselves of the means within their reach of having danger removed by giving him information of it, by which, in all probability, accidents are being avoided. Having now had more years of experience, he repeats that it is not intended, nor is it desirable, that the impactors should act as the viewers or managers of the coilieries, but to be in the districts, that matters may be referred to them. That in case of complaint or reason to suspect danger the pits may be inspected, and the requisite steps taken to remedy it without an accident occurring. And, that when accidents have occurred, investigations press the responsibility of the management upon the only parties to whom it attaches, and are

WORCESTER'S "CENTURY OF INVENTIONS." EARLY STEAM-ENGINE.

WORCESTER'S "CENTURY OF INVENTIONS."

EARLY STEAM-ERGINE.

The English nation has just cause to be proud of the fact, now established, that Edward Somerset, the sixth Earl and second Marquis of Worcester, was the true and first inventor of the steam-engine; not the steam-engine of Watt, which had its predecessor in Newcomen's invention; nor yet Newcomen's, which had its predecessor in Newcomen's invention; nor yet Newcomen's, which again had its predecessor in the Marquis of Worcester's fire water-work, fire-engine, or water commanding engine. That is, the Marquis of Worcester made the first useful practical application of the mechanical agency of steam, employing it to raise water during a period of seven or more years. Let us now proceed to examine into the origin and history of the great engineer's mechanical pursuits. There is, fortunately, in the libraries of the British Museum, the Royal Society, the University of Cambridge, the Dake of Beaufort, and not a few private literary characters, the first edition of the "Century of Inventions," published by the Marquis himself, in 1663, dedicated to Charles II. and both Houses of Parliament, and which has been very carefully reprinted in Mr. Direks's "Life of the Marquis of Worcester" (recently published by Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly), with a commentary, to which we are principally indebted for the remarks we are about to offer.

The first edition of the "Century" is exceedingly rare, but has fortunately gone through about twelve editions, besides having been reprinted verbatim in several scientific works. There is also a curious manuscript copy of the "Century" forming part of the celebrated Harleian collection in the British Museum, which differs in several minor respects from the printed copy of 1663, particularly in having no dedications; in article No. 88, relating to a "stamping engine" instead of a "brazen head," with sundry verbal deviations. It is evident that it is to the printed edition, and not to this manuscript copy, that we are to look for the no

also employing a piston, being No. 68, a free water-work; No. 98, a semi-omnipotent engine; and No. 100, a stependous water-work.

The first six articles Mr. Direks shows, by diagrams and descriptions, refer to novel applications of steam. The first three raise water in a kind of globular or bell-shaped vessel, in which a vacuum is produced by condensing the contained steam. The second three inventions he considers exemplify the employment of the most simple form of piston—a common disc or discs assepanded to a cord or chain, passing over a suitable drum-wheel. The last three inventions combine the Marquis's water-commanding engine; and as, in his description of these, he aliudes to the article No. 99 as forming a necessary part, need we any longer doubt whether the Marquis of Worcester employed a piston instead of the direct action of the steam or the surface of the water to be raised? Or, supposing he employed this last method, is it not a monstrous absurdity to suppose that in doing so for seven years he still remained ignorant of "condensation" in the construction of his water-commanding engine? There need be no doubt on the mind of anyone carefully considering these nine articles that the Marquis well understood, and even employed, both the piston and condensation.

It is a singular fact that so curious and interesting a work as the "Century" is popularly acknowledged to be should have remained so long without any adequate comment on its contents. Walpole's senseless criticism shows the shallowness of his judgment on scientific matters; Hume, the stern historian and metaphysician, found it best answered his purpose to adopt implicitly the views entertained by a polished satirist, it being his purpose to uphold the character of the Stuarts at all hazards. Even Lord Macaniay feli into the same snare, from his not meeting with sufficient evidence to rebut Walpole's sweeping charges. And latterly Mr. Murhead, a Soctch advocate, in his life of Watt, gets so entangled with the many inconsistencies to be met with

any idea how the Marquis came to invent so many heterogeneous mediands, locks, guns, automaton heads, horses, and birds, with engines, maintenant mission equality remote the one from the other. Mr. Dircks may be said to have measure the Marquis's library; he gives as the titles and dates of blocks too Marquis my consulted, and we have chapter and verse for above the Marquis my comparable with the Marquis's library; he gives as the titles and dates of blocks too Marquis my comparable with the Marquis's library; he gives as the titles and dates of above the Marquis my comparable work and lilustrate some of the most apparently doubliful than the more obvious sentrate which is the consultation of artificial singing and flying birds, brazen heads, and the art of drive. It is find materials on which to exercise the skill of his important of the flow apparent to find materials on which to exercise the skill of his important work. Wallow, the median of the marquis of Worcester had evidently one peculiar trait in his chancis, for investigation, than which we know not of any more certain method for arrives at he appears to have taken nothing for granted, but to have reduced everything to a formal traits, but also no better means of impressing results on the memory, whether said and investigation, than which we know not of any more certain method for arrives at he monastrations prove favourable or otherwise. Besides, the very occurrence with traits, but also no better means of impressing results on the memory, whether said as monastrations prove favourable or otherwise. Besides, the very occurrence of also day and experiments. The next important point worthy of consideration is the present of a said and the great difference between the scientific man, gence of the seventeenth as compared with the nineteenth contary. Even certain multiple of the said and the present of the said and the present of the said and the great of the said and the great of the said and the great of the great and the great of the said and the presen

THE UNITED STATES, AND THE EMERY TRADE,

THE UNITED STATES, AND THE EMERY TRADE

The supply of emery for the entire world has heretofore been obtained from a single and very limited district, the Mines of Naxos being, in far, a moderate reputation in the general market. In consequence of this the emery trade has always been in the hands of a very for how a supply what may practically be regarded as a monopoly in the article. Within the last few years the discovery of a deposit of emery in North Wales has been made by Prof. Crace-Calvert, of Manchester, but a he works have not yet been carried out on a large scale the market in the North have not yet been carried out on a large scale the market in the works have not yet been carried out on a large scale the market in the carried of the market has the discovery of an emery mine at Chester, in that State, and an administed f, has since been written by Prof. Shepard, when the discovery of an emery mine at Chester, in that State, and an administed f, has since been written by Prof. Shepard, which he carriedly points on their importance of the discovery, more especially as it has been made so mear the great machine shops and armorphic the State, in which the consumption of emery is very considerable. The mine of the market has a point not for market the great machine shops and armorphic market the great machine shops and armorphic armorphic armore and the same and the s The supply of emery for the entire world has heretofore been obtained from a single and very limited district, the Mines of Naxos being, in fact,

is rapidly on the increase. Mr. E. S. Allin, M.A. (which appears in this case is Master Armorer), describes the Chester emery as superascellent; Mesers. Hassis Brothers state that, by actual experiment, the Chester emery will do cae-third now work than the best London; and Mr. J. T. Ames reports that it is the very past quality they have had an opportunity to use. Some comparative trials at the United Saiss Armoury at Springfield, extending to the polishing of a large number of bayonis, and which appear to have been made in the fairest and most impartial manner, prove his the emery is fully equal to the English emery. But apart from its cutting proprise, one quality is claimed for the Chester emery which at once distinguishes it from the comparative of the principles of hardness, but the coating of the particles by rust interfers materially partial loss of hardness, but the coating of the particles by rust interfers materially emery best retains its charge, and accomplishes the most abrasion. That this affine secretained difference between the substances from the two localities is apparent from the invariably rusted appearance of the crude stone coming from the East, whereal the produce of the Chester mine, and even the loose stones lying about the vicinity, being not the slightest tendency to oxidation.

THE RUSSIAN IRONWORKS COMPANY (Limited).—We learn that the Committee of the Stock Exchange have resolved that "in consequence of a material variation between the prospectus and the Articles of Association, a settlement in the shares of the Russian (Vyksounsky) Ironworks Company (Limited) be refused." The Russian Iron Company is the second company in the shares of which the Committee of the Stock Exchange, acting in the interest of the public, have within the last few days felt themselves called upon to refuse a editional upon the ground of material variations between the prospectus and the Articles of Association. The Court of Changery has in recent cases of this character relieved days

TRUTH'S ECHOES, ON SARAYA was rather doil during the early part of the week, but a The Mining Share Market was rather place, and a very fair amount of business appears we not enging the mining of the property of the proper

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Charges, —The lode in the 50 continues to look well, and still worth 4 tons of copper cas per fin. This lode being identical with Okel Tor main lode, the two mines being and sparsated by the River Tamar, causes them to be watched with great interest in the locality.

NEW BIRGH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS continues to hold out more than ordinary encouragement, several places having become productive of saving work for tin, whilst chark have slightly improved in value. There are several points to which operations are being directed, which, when completed, will open a long run of good tin ground.

Direct Wheat Lores. —The surface operations and requisite buildings are progressing salisantorily, and arrangements rapidly making for the erection of the powerful purpose of draining, drawing, and crushing. The advantages derived from the abundance of water is more than ordinarily great, as its application will lessen the expenditure in the development of the mine, and in returning its produce to a trifling cost, in maintenance with any other motive-power; and, from the immense quantity of sine ores large strums must necessarily be made.

Norm Derve, —The prospects generally are very favourable, and, on the completion with any other motive-power; probability of extensive runs of orey ground wite different cross-cuts, there is every probability of extensive runs of orey ground wite different cross-cuts, there is every probability of extensive runs of orey ground wite different cross-cuts, there is every probability of extensive runs of orey ground wite fine the state of the liq. on Middle lode, and the stope in the 20, on the caunter, is worth its back of the liq, on Middle lode, and the stope in the 20, on the caunter, is worth its back of the liq, on Middle lode, and the very much improved, and the prospects are dismost allowed the stope of the prospects are dismost excensive the state of the prospects are dismost excensive the prospects are several other places where the supplies of the prospects are several other places.

was are ano looking more encouraging, consequently a more general improvement is fairly anticipated here.

Taxwouts.—A general meeting was held on the 1st inst., when the accounts for five months show a restlet balance of 417. 15s. 4d. It appears that no underground operalises have been carried on since the previous meeting, on March 7 last, whilst an expensions have been carried on since the previous meeting, on March 7 last, whilst an expensions was expensed. The shaft is reported ready for the pit work to the 43. At the meeting a resistion was adopted to dispense with the services of Capt. J. Burgan.

Sours Levell: The prospects in the engine-shaft are more than ordinarily emocuraging, the lods improving with the sinking; it is consequently decided on sinking a few set deeps, when they will commence a 12 fathors level on a good course of tin; and at the general character of the lode predicts the sinking; it is consequently decided on sinking, there is at the general character of the lode predicts mortant discoveries in sinking, there is all the one doubt of an excellent parcel of tin being shortly ready for sale. The other points depending are progressing satisfactorily.

From M. W.

intil or m doubt of an excellent parcel of it in being shortly ready for sale. The other plains of operation are progressing satisfactorily.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:—I cannot yet speak of any material improvement in the Mining Share Market, atthough it is, upon the whole, faring better that the markets for most other shares and accurities—that is, prices have not been so much degreesed, during the last eight or ten days, as have the prices of British and forging stocks, rallway, hanking, and miscellaneous shares. Mining shares, as it have store noticed, surface that is an advance in the price of money, or from political or stare external causes, than most other investments do, altogether irrespective of their intuities value. Since I wrote work week some mines have gone up in price, while some large ose down, the variations being nothing considerable, and caused altogether by the equations in the markets. If the present prospect of a rise in the market price of the metals is sustained, it will soon tell upon the price of mining shares; and that it will also only be unlarged and realized, those who are best acquainted with the condition of the markets, both at home and abroad, are tolerably confident. In the meaning, the opportunity of buying into some good mines at very favourable prices causes, slibough a little fraher rise in the standards cannot fail to favourably affect them. I am giad to be able to say that the prospects of Norkin Basser continue to improve, and that it promises of ore, and paid nearly 90,0001, in dividends, about which returned large qualities of ore, and paid nearly 90,0001, in dividends, about which returned large cause to a supplier of the same star of the supplier of the s

AUG, 12, 1865.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

STATE MINING JOURNAL.

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VENTILATING MACHINES AND FURNACES.

VENTILATING MACHINES AND FURNACES.

PAULL'S PATENT VENTILATING FURNACE.—This furnace was patented in the year 1857; it is intended to be used in fiery collieries where the air may be drawn through the furnace without coming into contact with the flame. The fire-grate is placed at the bottom of a square shaft, with an arched roof, terminated by an upright and slightly conical chimney. A number of metal tubes are placed across the furnace in horizontal rows, somewhat similar to those of a locomotive boiler. The outer surfaces of the tubes are exposed to the direct action of the fire, which expands the air in the inside, and as the ends of the tubes are in free communication with the air, a current is established passing the air from left to right, the discharging side being in direct communication with the atmosphere. The products of combustion from the fire are only brought in contact with the upcast air at the top of the chimney, where the temperature is considerably reduced. The patentee recommends that the length of the tubes should not be reduced below six feet, and that they should be tapered, increasing in diameter from the in-take to the discharging side. The limits of diameter recommended are between six and nine inches. inches.

mehes.

SELF-CLOSING TRAP DOOR FOR AIR-WAYS.—This is intended for preserving the ventilation in galleries which are used for drawing coals. The pressure of the front of the tram waggon against a pair of bent levers turning upon centres attached to the walls causes the doors to slide apart. As soon, however, as the waggon has passed a corresponding pair of levers on the opposite side, the doors, which are suspended by rollers to a slide, whose upper edge forms a double inclined plane, are brought back to their former position by the fall of the rollers on the slide. The invention is by Mr. T. Heaton, Bolton.

COURT OF THE STANNARIES, TRURO.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE VICE-WARDEN.

WHEAL CRENVER AND ABRAHAM.—In this case the Miners' Bank had obtained judgment against the mine for 24001, and were about to levy; but Mr. Chilcott, on behalf of the Mining Company, filed a petition for winding-up, and obtained an injunction to prevent the levy; and subsequently the Mining Company raised the money required, paid off the bank, and withdrew their petition.—Mr. Marrack now applied that the order for injunction be discharged with costs, and read affidavits in support of his application; and, after some discussion, the Court granted the application.

GOONZION MINE.—In this case of winding-up Mr. Chilcott obtained an order absolute against a large number of persons (nearly 50) for payment of arraars due from them before the commencement of winding-up proceedings.—In the case of the same mine (Goonzion) this Court had some time since restrained by injunction the Miners' Bank from proceeding in an action at law against certain contributories of the company. At the May sitting of this Court (the action having been stayed), a case was heard, after which the Vice-Warden, having taken time to consider, decided that the bankers were not contributories, and thereupon dissolved the injunction.—Mr. Marrack, on behalf of the Bank, now applied for costs of appearance to show cause against the order sits' referred to.—Mr. Chilcott resisted the application, on the ground that the Vice-Warden when giving his judgment dissolving the injunction, gave no costs to the bankers, and on the faith of this judgment he (Mr. Chilcott) advised his clients to pay the Bank's claim with interest.—His Honour said he would further consider the application.

NORTH WHEAL SETON.—On behalf of a contributory named Griffin.

plication. NORTH WHEAL SETON.—On behalf of a contributory named Griffin, Elliott, who was indebted in the sum of 221. 10s., amount of cell on one share, Mr. Cock read an affidavit in which the contributory alleged his total inability to pay. At the time he bought the share he was an apprentice with his father, a coach-trimmer, near Manchester, and was then earning Ss. a week. His wages now, in another employment, were only 4s. a week, and, in order to live, he worked overtime, and receive some assistance from his father. The Vice-Warden ordered that an affidavit confirmatory of the contributory's statements should be obtained from some other person, and that then the case should be left in the discretion of the registrar.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—On application by Mr. Matrack, the Vice-Warden, confirmed the Registrar's report, which showed that the

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—On application by Mr. Marrack, the Vice-Warden, confirmed the Registrar's report, which showed that the total amount received from the sale of machinery and materials, and from other sources was 1181. 118. 3d., and that it was proposed to pay the labourer creditors 20s. in 11.

HUNTINGDON MINING COMPANY.—On the application by Mr. Chilcott, having the conduct of this winding-up suit, his Honour sanctioned the acceptance from a contributory named John Hartley, residing in London, of 251., in satisfaction of his debt of 1081. 5s., and of any other sum for which he might be held liable, in consequence of a recent distraint on his goods, through the Sheriff of London.

WHEAL FURSDON.—In this winding-up case two contributories, named Edward Augustus Marsdon and Alfred John Marsdon, were indebted in the sum of 251. each. They had offered to pay their debts by small quarterly instalments; but now, with the assistance of friends, were able to offer immediate payment of 201. each, if that, could be accepted as payment in full of all liabilities. Mr. Cock applied for his Honour's sanction to this arrangement, and it was granted.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—A similar application was made by Mr. Marrack. The registrar had realised about 961, leaving 321. 6s. 2d. applicable for dividend; and it was proposed to pay labourers' claims, which amounted to 2031. 4s. 2d., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in 11.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—This was a similar application by Mr. Marrack.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—This was a similar application by Mr. Marrack. Amount realised, 551, 17s. 9d., leaving available for dividend a sum which, after payment of labourers' claims (amounting to 14st, 14s. 3d.), at the rate of 6s. 8d. in 1t., would leave but 1s. 4d. in the hands of the Registrar.

Great Brigan Minne.—King v. Earl. and Others.—Mr. Marrack, and the plantiff's affidavit.

Others.—Bit Martaca, on the Registrar's certificate that no answer had been field, and on the plantiff's afflavit of non-payment, moved for sale of shares belonging to defendants, named R. Luscombe, A. Taterell, and Henry Whitford, as assignee of Thomas Tregaskis, a bankrupt. The amounts severally due from those parties were as follows:—From Luscombe, on 10-5000 shares, 381.0s.; from Taterell, on 100 shares, 3851.; and from Whitford (as assignee), on 45 shares, 591.10s.6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, in his Circular, says—"The market for American Securities in London remained steady for some days, until the arrival of the telegram from new York, reporting a rapid advance in the price of Erie shares to 94, and declaration of dividend at 4 per cent, on the common stock, and 3½ per cent, on preferred stock; this caused much excitement here, and a large business was done at about 58, but on sellers appearing to realise profits, they gave way to 56½. Illinois shares have been dull and declining; United States 5-20 bonds have fluctuated between 68 and 69, closing steady at 68½. We have to report a very considerable business in Atlantic and Great Western debentures, at from 85 to 87."

EAST ALIDERLEY EDGE MINE (Limited).—The straightforward business-like tone of the prospectus has attracted considerable attention, and we are informed that a large number of applications have already been made by people residing in the neighbourhood of the mine. The few shares to allot render it necessary that applications should be made early, as there are many who believe the applications will far exceed the number of shares at disposal, and are purchasers at a premium. They are quoted 1 to 1½ premium.

India Office.

DY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF
STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 14th inst., to RECEIVE
PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—
100 TONS of COPPER SLIPS.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store
Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are 6th beleft any time before Two
of clock P.M., of the said 14th inst., 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, Aug. 8, 1865.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Tenders for Mine Materials.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following MATERIALS, required in the coming four months, to be delivered on the mine, free of carriage, commencing September 1; six months' credit from the time of delivery:—

500 DOZEN GOOD CANDLES.
22 CWTS. BEST Y. C. TALLOW.
120 GALLONS RAPE OIL.
NAILS, 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 2 in., 2 in., about 6 cwts.
B. B. HON, various sizes, about 130 cwts.
HOOP IRON, about 4 cwts.
BORER STEEL, 1 in. and 75 in., about 12 cwts.
PICK and SHOVEL HILTS, about 70 dozen.
SHOVELS, assorted sizes, 5 cwts.
LEATHER, 400 ibs. but and 400 ibs. bend.
STAMP HEADS, about 8 tons.
CHAIN. 35 tons.
TIMBER, NORWAY BAULK, 70 loads, and upwards.
YELLOW FINE, 12 loads, and upwards.
COAL, good quality and condition, about 600 tons monthly.
May be tendered for for fur, eight, or twelve months.
Tenders to be sent sealed, directed to the Committee of Management, 224, Austinfriars, London, by the 23d August, 1865. 500 DOZEN GOOD CANDLES

Port and City of Rochester-Moorings.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for SUPPLYING the PERSONS desirous of TENDER ING for SUPPLYING the CORPORATION of ROCHESTER with TWENTY-FOUR SCREW MOORINGS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with MOORING CHAINS, SWIYELS, SHACK-LES, COUPLINGS, and LINKS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with TWHLYE IRON TRUNK BUOYS, may be furnished, on application to me, with a copy of the specifications, and may inspect the drawings at my office on any day between the hours of Ten and Five. Tenders to be sent to my office, in Rochester, not later than Twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August next, under seal, and directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Rochester, and endorsed "Tender for Moorings." Forms of tender may be obtained at my office.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, RICHARD PRALL, Jun., Town Clerk.

Town Cierk's Office, Rochester, July, 1865.

PATENT COKE OVENS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, SIXTY
PATENT COKE OVENS, with WASHING MACHINE, situate on the railway near Silkstone, in the centre of the Barosley and Silkstone Coal Fields, and immediately adjoining extensive collieries. These ovens, which are built on the most approved principles, are capable of turning out from 400 to 500 tons of coke per week, may
be purchased or rented on advantageous terms, and would prove a most lucrative investment, the demand for coke being unlimited.—Application to be made to Messry.

Branson and Son, solicitors, Sheffield.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a PAIR of HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, cylinders 17 in. diameter, 21 in. stroke; wrought-fron crank shaft; fly-wheel 12 ft. diameter, weighing 4 tons; two feed pumps, governor, &c., complete. Will be sold as a pair, or as two single engines.—Apply to Messrs. Savorx and Son, engineers, Gloucester.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES.—FOR

DISPOSAL, a VALUABLE SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, making an increasing return of slates. Price in cash, £20,000. A guarantee of 12½ per cent. on the purchase money will be given for two years. FOR DISPOSAL, a SLAB and SLATE QUARRY. Price £8000, of which £3000 would be taken in fully paid-up shares, and a guarantee of 12½ per cent, will be given on the amount of purchase money for three years.—Apply to "R. Y. A.," Post-office, Bristol.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE the LEASE and FLANT of ONE of the MOST VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES in NORTH WALES, situated close to port, and within less than hair a mile of the railway, now in an advanced state of construction. These quarries have been worked by the same proprietor, at an annual profit, for nearly 20 years. More than the average of large sistes are made, and all are shipped as soon as ready. The slates have been supplied to the same houses of business for nearly twenty years past. The present profits are considered to be more than 25s, per ton, and the railway will, by lessening carriage materially, increase this profit. It is computed that in less than fourteen months from the present time from 400 to 500 tons of slates will be made per month, and in from three to four years that 1000 tons will be made per month, still increasing for 20 years to come, the immense mass of the finest slate being not only inexhausthie but easily available, owing to the fact that many thousands of pounds have been expended on the quarries in bringing them to their present efficient state. The profits on the slates are increased by no machinery being required in their production in any way. There are slabs in abundance, but no machinery has been erected for making them; a very small outlay will, therefore, add this large source of profit to the returns of the quarries. There is an enexpired lease of 31 years. The quarries are very large, possessing great advantages; they are extensively known, and are equalled they read the guarries of this class are very rarely to be obtained at any price. The ender that slate quarries of this class are very raively to be obtained at any price. The ender-taking is a large one, and the steadily increasing profits to be derived from it will be in proportion to the investment.—Application to be made to "A. D. S.," Fost-office, Ryde, Isleed Wight.

NORTHAMPTON AND BANBURY JUNCTION RAILWAY
COMPANY.—At the FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of the shareholders of the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway
Company, held at the offices of the company, No. 6, Victoria-street, Westminster, in the
county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1865,

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Eq., M.D., in the chair,
Thandles convenies the meeting was read.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The seal of the company was affixed to the register of shareholders.
The report of the directors, with the engineer's report and statement of accounts to 30th June, 1865, having been read, it was unanimously—
Resolved,—That the report now read be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the proprietors.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Chairman.

At a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company, held at the offices of the company, No. 6, Victoria-street, Westminster, after the ordinary general meeting, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1885, ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., M.D., in the chair,

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., M.D., in the chair,

It was unanimously—
Resolved,—That pursuant to the powers contained in "The Northampton and Banbury
Railway (Branch) Act, 1865," the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to create and
issue shares to such an amount, and to attach thereto such a preference or priority of
dividend, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and upon such terms and conditions,
as they may see fit, and as are authorised by the said Act.
Resolved,—That pursuant to the powers contained in "The Northampton and Banbury Railway (Extensions) Act, 1865," the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to
create and issue shares to such an amount, and to attach thereto such a preference or
priority of dividend, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and upon such terms and
conditions, as they may see fit, and as are authorised by the said Act.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Chairman.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able
conduct in the chair.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps. Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. Wirklams has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Tailesin, via Shrewabury, April 18, 1865.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at Minera Mine, and one of the heat price of 43 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the great the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joinining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards—Address, Captain J. Rabey, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

R OBERT N.B.—Parties who acted on our advice, and purefused East Rosewarne at £2, and

N.B.—Parties who acted on our advice, and purchased East Rosewarne at £2, and Rosewarne United at £1, can now realise good profits in each. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. R. Liebt and Son.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will ac-ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will ac any his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

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C

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIRD CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHAKE, making £25 per share paid.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the above company have t day made a CALL of FIVE POUNDS PER SHAKE, payable on the 2d day of 8s next, at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., London; or Messrs. Williams and C Chester, Bangor, and Carmarron. Shareholders are, therefore, requested to pay, on before that date, the amount due on the shares of which they are the registered proptors.

J. HATWOOD, Managing Director P.S.—By the Articles of Association, any call unpaid on the day appointed for pument thereof is chargeable with interest at the rate of £5 per cent, per annum patifitime of actual payment.—Pangor, July 28, 1865.

THE TREWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Griginal capital £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each, the whole of which have been taken up by a most induential proprietary.

£5 per share only of the original capital has been hitherto called up.

Additional capital, £30,000, empowered to be raised by resolution of the company.

All holders of the additional capital paying up £10 in fail per share, by instalacents of £2 before the 1st proximo, £3 within one calendar month, and £5 within three calendar months after altotment will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 20s. per share. Those paying £5 per share only will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 10s, per share.

Directories.

JOSEPH JENNINGS, £40., Langham-street, and Hawkhurst, Kent-Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH JENNINGS, Esq., Langham-street, and Hawkhurst, Kent—Chairman.
PAUL FOURDRINIER, Esq., stationer, Sherborne-lane, Cfty.
GEORGE LIDGETT, Esq. (George Lidgett and Sons), Billiter-street and Blackheath
Rev. OCTAVIUS F. OWEN, M.A., F.A.S., Director of the Washoe Company, Carltot
Hill East, St. John's Wood.

Hill East, St. John's Wood. JOHN VANNER, Esq., Director of the City Bank, Coleman-street, and Stamford Hill FREDK, YOUNG, Esq. (Young, Dowson, and Co.), Limehouse, and Cobbam, Surrey.

This quarry is situate a few miles to the north-west of the well-known and eminently occasful quarries of which Lord Palmerston is the principal owner.

The velu which is now being worked can be traced on the surface for a distance of early 800 yards. Its colour is greenish-grey, and is of high value for all purposes, and annot be exceeded for durability and purity.

The sists from this quarry is well known, and from its very superior quality conness to increase every year in public estimation.

The average size of the roofing-sistes is unusually large.

Valuable sawing machinery has been erected, and is in full work, with an unfalling star-power.

water-power.
Engineers' reports may be seen and information obtained at the office, 28, 8t. Swithle's lane, King William-street, E.C.
One-half only of the additional capital is offered to the public.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

THE EAST ALDERIEY EDGE MINE (LIMITED)
Completely incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with Hability expressly
limited, by guarantee, to £1 per share beyond the amount thereof.
Divided into 1200 shares.

10s. deposit on application, £2 10s. on allotment, and £2 one month after allotment.
700 shares having been privately subscribed for, only 500 remain for allotment.
The allotment will not take place until every share is subscribed for.

THIS COMPANY SECURES THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Power to raise the capital until the company's mine is developed.

Power of shareholders at any time to relinquish their shares on payment of all call

tously made.

tal freedom of shareholders from all personal and individual liability whatever for ebts of the company, for which no shareholder can be sued; the creditors' only dy, in the event of the failure of the company's assets, being to wind it up, when shareholder's liability is distinctly limited to £1 for every share held by him and mount uppaid on his shares, more than which he cannot in any event be called to contribute.

upon to contribute.

Calls to be made to the shareholders in general meeting, and general meetings to be made to the shareholders in general meeting, and general meetings to be forwarded to each thareholder every three months, thereby giving every shareholder direct power in the

BANKERS—Alliance Bank (Limited), London and Manchester.
Solicitor.—A. Pulbrock, Esq., 31, Threadneedle-street, London.
Financial Agents—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.
SUPERINYERDING ENGINEER—Mr. Stephen Osborne, Manager of Aldericy Edge Mine.

PERINTENDING ENGINEER—Mr. Stephen Osborne, Manager of Alderley Edge Min AUTHORS.
W. J. White, Esq., accountant, 33, King-street, Cheapside, London.
Messra, Yaughan and Sprigg, accountants, Princess-street, Manchester.
Scretzary—Mr. Charles Gibson.
OFFICES,—ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The East Alderley Edge or Mottram Copper Mine adjoins the celebrated Alderley Edge Mine. The latter has more than repaid in dividends to the shareholders the amount they have paid on their shares, which, with £10 paid, have realised as much as £50 per share, whilst the mine returns upwards of £20,000 of copper, lead, and cobatt annually. The copper is found in cupreous sandstone, in layers of 30 ft. and upwards in width, and 60 ft. and upwards in the mine returns upwards of £20,000 of copper, lead, and cobatt annually. The copper is found in cupreous sandstone, in layers of 30 ft. and upwards in width, and 60 ft. and upwards in width, and 60 ft. and upwards in the fresh the crushed ore by means of hydrochloric acid. The precipitated copper thus obtained realises £70 per ton. So conomical is the process that all ore producing above 1 per cent. pays profits. It must be seen by the most casual observer how successfully the operations are conducted at the Alderley Edge, and insamuch as the East Alderley Edge, it is undoubted that it only requires capital to render it in every way a worthy competitor to the success of its near neighbour.

The East Alderley Edge Mine is within two miles of the station on the London and

that it only requires capital to render it in every way a worthy competitor to the success of its near neighbour.

The East Aideriey Edge Mine is within two miles of the station on the London and North-Western Railway, has been considerably developed, and is well supplied with plant and machinery to carry on its operations. It has made returns of 5 tons of copper precipitate per month. It has already soid about £16,000 worth of copper, lead, and cobait. The ore is of a richer quality than that at Aideriey Edge.

The object of the formation of this company is to enable additional capital to be raised, for the purpose of erecting a pumpling-engine (in consequence of the great indiax of water, which is generally a sure sign of a large deposit of ore), and extending the operations at the mine, by sinking the shaft to meet the ore in depth. This the late proprietors were unable to carry out satisfactorily, owing to the death of the proprietor of one-fourth of the concern, and the disinclination of his representatives to embark in mining operations. The amount of capital proposed to be raised in the first instance will pay £450 for the purchase of the leases of the mine, plant, steam-engine, transways, wagons, and machinery, as per list attached to the report in the prospectus, which has been acquired on most favourable terms, and give the company sufficient capital to commence operations with.

operations with, se observed that the company is taking to a mine which is at the pre-

Edge Mine to direct its operations; and attention is directed to his favourable reportanted to the prospectus.

The directors wish to call the attention of intending shareholders to the favourable features in the incorporation, which, giving them direct power in the management, must be singularly successful in carrying on the operations of the company.

The Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the various officers of the company how will forward copies on prepayment of fourteen postage-stamps. They contain no unusual clauses, but are framed for the purpose of giving the shareholders full power in the company. Any the shareholders, hading 100 shares between them, may require the convention of a meeting of the company. Any shareholder, on giving five days notice, may propose any resolution whatever at a meeting; and the remuneration of the directors is left to the company in meeting, &c., &c. The business the company has power to transact is set forth in the Memorandum of Association.

So many subscriptions have been promised that an early application for shares should be made, as the list will be closed very shortly, to enable the directors to give every applicant an allotment.

REPORT OF MR. S. OSBORNE, MANAGER OF ALDERLEY EDGE MINE.

REPORT OF Mn. S. OSBORNE, MANAGER OF ALDERLEY EDGE MINE.

The East Alderley Edge sett, extending over half a mile in length from east to west, by about the same in breadth, and in close proximity to the Alderley Edge, where mining is being carried on so successfully, presents a good field for an extensive mining enterprise. Within the limits of this property three known cast and west lodes exist. From the middle and north lodes 111 tons of metallic copper ore, 50 tons of lead, and several £100 worth of nickel and cobalt have been sold by the present company. About 10 fms. below surface a bed of red micaceous sandatone was met with, similar to the one overlying the cupreous sand at Alderley Edge, and which at no time at either place has been found congenial for copper. In order to go through this bed, a line of flat-rods was stached to the engine (18-in. cylinder) to pump the water, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 30 fms. below the surface,—in the last 2 fms. sinking a perceptible but gradual change was visible, the sandatone having become more compact and of a whiter description, containing stones of oxide of copper. At this point sinking was suspended, owing to the engine not being sufficiently powerful (in addition to crushing and drawing) to keep the water, and a cross-cut driven to intersect the north lode, where it was found large quantities of mineral after having passed through the red sandatone. To open the mine speedily and effectually, a 40-horse power engine should be erected, and the sahut large quantities of mineral after having passed through the red sandstone. To open the mine speedily and effectually, a 40-horse power engine should be created, and the shaft sunk until meeting with the cupreson sand; a cross-cut then driven to intersect the lodes east would, I have no doubt, be attended with the most satisfactory results. Between the middle and south lode is a piece of virgin ground, 30 fms. wide (cupriferous sandstone), standing unexplored, the value of which should be proved during the erscition of the sugine; also the lodes to the wast, where I am confident the copper is still to be found. Taking into consideration the number of parallel lodes in this sett, their former productiveness in passing through the cuprenous sand, the rich quality of the ore generally, and the position of the mine in relation to the Aldertey Edge, I have no besitation in again expressing my belief that, with energetic and extensive prosecution of the different lodes, both in depth and cast and west extent, success will be the result. The machinery and materials now at the mine consist of 18-in, cylinder engine, with bollers complete; crasher, 12 heads of stamps, 7%-in, pump, complete; 99 gutta-percha carboys; 68 fms. flat-rods; 700 fms. 1-in, railway ton; 8 tran-wagons; 5 stone and 10 wooden precipitating trucks; dressing-inbs, buddles, and other dressing machinery; ladders, windiases, chain, rope, miners' tools, &cc.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To the Directors of the East Alderley Edge Mine, Limited),
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit, at the Alliance Bank (Limited), the sum
of pounds shillings, being a deposit of 10s, per share on shares
in the above company, I request that you will allot me such number of shares, for which,
or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, I hreby agree to become a member
of the company, subject to the Articles of Association; and I authorise you to enter my
name in the register of members accordingly.

Name in full.

Residence

Date.

Profession or business.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the directions of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINES, in the parish of St. Blazy, on Tracklar, the 22d day of Angast Inst., at Eleven clock in the forencon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in the MINE SETT or GRANT, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermenticeed MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:—ONE 48 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and WINDING GEAR. TWO BOILESS 11 tons cach. I captian, I shears, I shaft boe, 50 fms. flat-rods; I logging bob, with caps, plates, and boils, from engine to shaft. THREE WATER-WHEELS, viz.:—one 24 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

In mines.
, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale on to Mr. Vercore, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.

BOLTON AND GEYLLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Trure, Cornway.

(Assented it has Solicitors).

(Agents of the Solicitors). Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 9, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS LAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received no one the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been aiready admitted, creby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS

hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Friday, the 25th day of August instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their sollicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL.

Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall. WILLIAM MICHELL,

Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornvell.

Dated Truro, August 9, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE SPERRIES AND FALMOUTH MINE.

IN RE SPERRIES AND FALMOUTH MINE.

IN RE SPERRIES AND FALMOUTH MINE.

Hawke and Others v. Harris and Others, dated respectively the 12th day of May last and the 23d day of June last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August inst., at One evicek in the afternoon precisely,—

5 (2000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Samuel Richards,
30 (2000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant H. E. Taylor, as executrically and the sale Mine.

Of and in the sale Mine.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 9, 1866. (Plaintiff's Solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CREEGBRAWSE AND PENKEVIL UNITED MINES. TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause, Tregoning v. Walls, dated the 19th day of July last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Westnesday, the 22d day of August inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, 45 (612ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Of and in the said MINES.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, plaintiff's solicitor, True Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 9, 1866.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.
MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. H. V. NEWTON is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1865, at Eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, at WHEAL CROPTY, situate but were Pool and Tuckingmill, Illogan, the following excellent MATERIALS and MACHINERY, viz.;—
A 36 inch oylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 12 tons. Balance bob, a 24 inch cylinder steam whim, with fly wheel, cage, tooth wheels and crusher complete, and ONE BOILER 2 tons; 55 fc. shears, with shieves, complete; 8 arm capstan, 240 fms, 10½ in. capstan rope, 1 horse whim, TWO old BOILERS.

7 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.
18 9 ft. 10 in. ditto.
1 7 ft. 10 in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 10 in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 9 in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 9 in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 9 in. ditto.
2 4 ft. 8 in. ditto.
2 2 ft. 10 in. and 9 in. H pleess,
1 2 ft. 10 in. to doorpelees. 2 2 16, ft. 10 in. and 9 in. H pleess. 1 2½ ft. 10 in. top doorplees. 1 3 ft. 8 in. ditto. 1 2½ ft. 8 in. ditto. 2 3½ ft. 8 in. ditto.

1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto.

Brass vaives, &c., old brass, horse whim chain, a quantity of % chain, large skip, horse whim kibbles, 5, 6, and 7 in. rod plates, staples and glands, rod and flange plns, 2 pairs of yokes, iron stave ladders, 1½ in. bucket rods, bucket prongs, flat-rod shieves, 3 6 ft. shieves, 1 7 ft. shieve, 2 10 ft. shieves, 5 horse within shieves, shaft rolis, cathead capstan, 120 fms. rope, 3 tram wagons, large cistern, 100 fms. knocker line, tram iron, chain ladders, 42 in. smiths bellows, anvil, mandril, smiths borse, smiths tools, beam, scales and weights, steel borers, hammer, borer, and blister steel, screwing stecks, taps and plates, 80 fms. zine air pipes, wheel and hand barrows, miners' chests, winze kibbles, miners' tools, a quantity of new and old iron, old chain, grindstone, carpenters' bench, 2 shaft tackles, pulley stands, &c. A large quantity of old and new tinber, several wood sheds, &c. Also the account-house farriture, including dining tables, a new office desk, kitchen requisites, &c. Also an excellent dial and measuring chain.

Refreshments will be provided. The mine is situated about a quarter of a milk from the Pool Railway station.

ne Pool Railway station.

For a view of the engines, apply to Capt. H. Skewes, manager.

HALF of a MINING ENGINE, CAPSTAN, 6 in. PUMP, 12 cwts. STRAPPING, &c., FOR SALE.

E. NORRISH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, M. E. NOISISISH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, called the South Hoe, or Tamar Mine, on the banks of the Tamar, near Hobs' Hole, in the county of Devon, ONE EQUAL MOIETY of a STEAM ENGINE, about 40 in. cylinder (now fixed on the above mine), with capstan and 6 in. nump. 12 cwis. strapping plates, bracing rods, shears, &c. The engine and other gear are in good condition, and worthy the attention of buyers.—For further particulars, apply in Mr. Normish, auctioneer, Plymouth; and to R. W. STACKFOCLE, Esq., solicitor, M. Pinner's Hall, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

NORWAY.

7ALUABLE and IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MININ(
DISTRICT of NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMPIN(
MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

M. R. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the liquidators of the East Kongaberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of by private contract, at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, on Thursday, September 7, 1855, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the VALUABLE SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT of NORWAY, on the eastern side of the River Longen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA, RAMSRUD, RAMSVIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete working order, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongaberg. There is an abundance of water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderate rate. Particulars may be obtained of Messers. Susprana and Right, solicitors, 38, Meorgate-street; of Genege Grant, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Capitan and Harrsh, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Sisc-lane; and at Mr. Marsh and S. Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at EAST MARGARET MINE, LELANT, near the St. Ives Road Station, or bout one mile from Hayle:—
A 37 inch CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE.
A 30 inch CYLINDER STAMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke, with 32 heads, com

plete—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOLLER.

A 20 inch CYLINDER WINDING ENGINE, 4½ ft. stroke—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOLLER; cage and 6y-wheel complete.

BOLLER; cage and 6y-wheel complete. 25 of the pitwork, with matching pieces, H-pleces, clack-seat pieces, poles, stuffing-boxes, giands, &c., complete, all in

STAMPS' FLOORS.

32 hand and patent frames, with launders and valves complete; 20 26 to 45 in. tinkleves; trunks, buddles, sheds, and dressing tools, complete. SMITHS' SHOP.

SMITHS' SHOP.

2 36-inch beliows; anviis, vice, serewing stocks, mandrill, smiths' and miners' tools, complete. The account-house furniture, comprising tables, chairs, cooking apparatus, utensils, knives, forks, dinner set, tea set, &c.

For farther fnformation, apply to the agents on the mine; or to Messrs, Higgs and Son, Albert Stores, Penzance.—August, 1865.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:-One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and tw 1 One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or with fly-wheels.—Apply to Mears. E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laur Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

WHEAL CARADON COPPER MIN HEAL CARADON COPPER MINE, in the period of ST. IVE, in the Caradon district, about one mile cost from the sense has carries of the South and East Caradon Mines, near Liekeard, Corwait.—
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above MINING SETT, containing an DE NUL, about 140 acres, together with the substantial BUILDINGS, FLANT, and MOD. NERT, including a first-class 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. strict was a MERY, including a first-class 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. strict will lime POETABLE ENGINE, balance-bobs, horse-whims, about 135 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in., pumps, with plunger poles, &c.; about 55 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. pumps, with plunger poles, &c.; about 55 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. pumps, with plunger poles, &c.; about 25 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. pumps, with plunger poles, &c.; about 25 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. pumps, with plunger poles, &c.; about 25 fms. of the strict in 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. pumps, with a strict in 11 in., 9 in. and 6 in. main rods, plates, &c., with every suitable requisite for earrying est and the whole being of first-class quality, and in good condition.

The sett is held on lease for a term of 21 years, from the 24th Jans, 180, about 11 in. 18 in. Amount 11 i

MERIONETHSHIRE MINING SETTS FOR SALE—IRON
SLATE, AND MANGANESE.—Or shares in either of the above, similar railways. The iron and manganese of rich quality, and abundant at surface. The sac settle mear prosperous quarries.—Address isters Mr. G. E. Petras, Delpair,

GLAMORGANSHIRE,
VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CILVACHYARGOED COLLIERY, in the parish of Gelly-Gar, win a GINE, smiths' tools, &c., now in good order.

The colliery comprises about 40 acres of unworked coal of the two upper Myspide, laws seems, held by leases and agreements, from the late C. H. Leigh, Eq., 104 The test of the Marquis of Bute, and Lord Dynevor and Mrs. Richards, at amyling a law of or each customary ton of 2520 lbs.

Also the anworked portions of the beds of blackband and ironstone, comprising that 60 acres, held under the same leasors, at a royalty of 10d. per customary ton, uspit a small portion at 14d.

The blackband has been found in three workable beds, together about 31/4 ft. 10thiness, and containing about 55 per cent. of iron in the raw state, or 36 per cent she calcined; the waylesves payable are £50 per annum to the late Mr. C. H. Leigh 17m.

Also the surface lands of Cilvachvargoed Vach, containing about 24 acres of unit and pasture land, with the farm-house, four dwelling-houses and stables, hid mine a lease for 41 years, from 1835, at the yearly rent of £45, and a wayleave of 14, 190 m.

Also the plece of freshold land, containing about 50 acres, adjoining the Ramsey Env.

Also be plece of freshold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Ramsey Env.

Also the plece of freshold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Ramsey Env.

Also the plece of freshold land, containing about 64 canney Env.

Also the plece of freshold land, containing about 64 canney Env.

Also the connecting them both with the New Rhymney and Old Ramsey Enlawy, leading to the ports of Newport and Cardiff (distant respectively about 18 and 18 ms. and communicating with all the cheer railways in the district.

The colliery commands a considerable tract of coal to the rise of the present writes not yet opened upon.

and communicating with all the other rail ways in the district.

The colliery commands a considerable tract of coal to the rise of the pressit writing to yet opened upon.

The coal is of the best description of Red Ash House Coal, and the the state of the pressit writing the coal is of the best description of Red Ash House Coal, and the the testing the state of the same that the coal is of the best description of Red Ash House Coal, and the works in the district strensively supplied to the Rhymney Iron Company and other works in the district For further particulars, and to treat for the sale thereof, apply to Mr. Thous I arm, Note of the Coal, Newport, Monmouthshire, July 19, 1865.

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, FOREST OF DEAR VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OR LET ON ROYALTY, or at a fixed rent, the NEW BRIDGE ENGINE COLLEGE, is situate at NAILBRIDGE, in the FOREST OF DEAN, on the tumples sed for Collegor to Mitchel Dean, comprising all the ungotten COAL in the COLEFORD BUS DELPH SEAM and other veins, in an area of 90 acres, together with the pit shak WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, and other colliery erections and plant so magnetic therapatich.

nected therewith.
The REDDINGS LEVEL COLLIERY, situated at Ruardean, comprigotten COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, in an area of a
The STANDFAST COLLIERY, at Moseley Green, comprising about 2.
For further particulary, and to treat, apply to Messrs. ABora and Leonal
Bristol; or Messrs. Cookset and Son, mineral surveyors, West Bromwich

Bristol; or Messra. Cooksix and Sox, mineral surveyors, West Bromwich.

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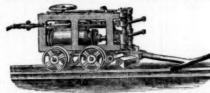
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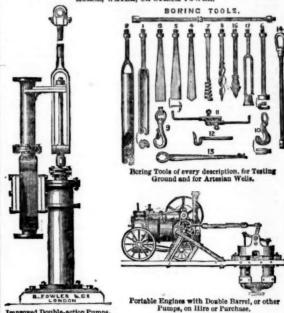
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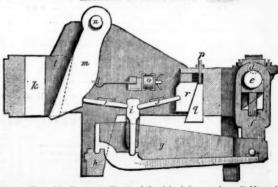
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London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Tentill Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in alifornia, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chiii, Brazil, and throughout the ove section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years

United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or secentric on the main shaft.

LECAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quarts.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

Oveca, Freland.—My crusher does its work most antifactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

Only maker in the United Kingdom.

in STANDISH
manufacture of
tor, Mr. Sanssi
I working order,
er; TWO EGGtanks and from
ers and washing
rats, two drying

FOR SALE, ituated in a rich is to the port of vely small cost. the present prowell-finished well-finished cylinders, 16 in. ik reversing monores power Exsilvered in Bride.

£6 15e. per ton. pipes, with form ump complete.

ESTMENTS

VALUABLE and in VALVES RAWLE, paint OTHERS.

OFFICES, ENGINEERS,

hbury, London. E AGENTS. , Flintshire. Pro-

QUARRYING HESTER; nd MINING II.

DCK BANKS
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MINING SHARE LIST THE

-			9	01	AI	L	П	191		١
		BRITISH	DIV	DENI	MIN	ES				ı
Bhar	es. Mine									1
1200	Alderlay Edge (c	op.),Cheshire[L.]	10 0 0	Last Pr.	Business.	Total	divs Pe	r Share.	Last paid	ı
400	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†				40 II	3 0	0 15 0D	MO. 1984	ı
124	Boscaswell (tin.	copper).St.Just	4 15 0.			aa 10	11 0	7 2 5-O	et. Tags	ı
20	Botallack (tin. c.	opper).St. Just	91 5 0	: = ::		** 490	15 0	0 5 0-M	ay, 1864	ı
1000	British Slats Con	many [L.]	7 0 0				er cent.	8 0 0-M	lay, 1865	I.
1 600) Brixham Bemati	te fron [L. 458]	6 7 6.			0	4 0	B 6 0 - N	ar. 1865	ľ
1000	Bronfloyd (lead)	Cardigan [L. £15]	13 0 0.			. 6	15 0 (10 0 -J	nlw 1964	ı
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0.							ı
916	Cargoll(silver-l	ead), Newlyn	15 8 7.,	98	25 27 .	. 10	15 0 0	15 0-M	BY TREE	L
9900	Clifford Amalgan	or, tin), Illogan nated(cop.), Gwen	15 0 0.			280	10 0 2	4 0 0-Jr	and toda	L
2000	Concer Miners of	England	80 0 0.	. 2616		- 85	60 1	1 10 0 T-	ne, 1865	ı
40000	Ditto	ditto (stock)	25 0 0.			CT 17.	per cent	Н	alf-yrly.	1.
867	Own Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0						alf-yrly.	П
128	Cwmystwith (les	d), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0.	-		10	10 0 1	0 0-J	une, 1865	I.
280	Derwent Mines (illlead), Durham	00 0 0.			159	10 0 2	0 0-Ju	пу, 1865	ľ
1024	Davon Gt. Con. (op.). Taviat. * [8.R.]	1 0 0			981	00.	0 0-Ji	une, 1865	ı
358	Doleouth (copper	tin), Camborne]	28 17 6.			796	10 0 4	0 0-J	my, 1865	ı
819	Fort Basset (cop.). Redruth (S F 10	99 10 6	-	18 20	. 126	0 0 1	0 0-N	ow 1864	ı
6000	East Carn Brea (c	opper), Redruth	3 15 0.	#3/		0	A 0 0	8 0 - Ye	100 TOOK	1
						e 13	12 0 (10 0-J	11v. 1865	Г
300	East Darren (1eas), Cardiganshire*	93 0 0"			101	To are 3	0 0-A	ug. 1865	1
5000	Past Posswarns	opper), Pool, Illogan (cop., tin), Gwinear .	24 6 0				10 0 4	0 0-10	Ine. 1864	1
2800	Fordale (lead) Is	leof Man [L.]	2 10 0.,	3%		. 0	7 0 0	2 6-M	ay, 1865	
5000	Frank Mills (les	1), Christow	3 18 4		en 23/	67	0 0 1	0 0-M	BY. 1865	
15000	Great Laxey (les), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0		OL- OOLE	. 3	13 6 0	6 0-A	ug. 1865	ı
4908	Great Wh . Vor (ti	n,cp.), Helston[8.E.]	40 0 0.			. 2	19 6 0	10 0-Ju	ine, 1865	ı
119	Great Work (tin)	. Germos	00 00			. 15	00. 8	17 6-Ju 0 0-A	ine, 1865	ı
1024	Herodatoot (id.).	near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 O.	49		. 33	5 0 1	15 0-Ju	ug. 1864	
400	Lisburne(lead),	ardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	150		435	10 0 3	0 0-A	1865	ı,
2000	Mass-y-Bafn (lead	(L)	20 0 0.,			. 1	0 0 1	0 0-00	t. 1864	H
9000	Marse Valley (co	pper), Caradon	4 10 6	414	444 .	. 3	2 6 0	2 0-Ju	ly. 1865	Г
3000	Minera Boundary	(lead), Wrexham [L.]				. 0	8 0 0	2 0-Ju	De. 1865	1
1800	Minera Mining Co	[L.],(id.),Wrexham land(cop.,lead,coal)	25 0 8			. 175	3 0 5	5 0-M	SY. 1965	
40000	Mannay Ciron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	9 10 0			- 19	2 10. 0	16 1-Ja	n. 1865	13
250	Nanty Mines (les	d), Montgomery	20 0 0			. 7	4 0 0		pril,1864	1
6000	New Birch Tor at	d Vitifer Cons. (tin).	1 6 6				0 0 1	0 0-34	ne, 1864	1
		copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	234	236 256 .	. 0	13 0 0	1 6—0e 2 6—Fe	1864	
200	Parys Mines (cop)	per), Anglesey [L.].	00 0 0			. 147	0 0 5	0 0-4	b. 1864 ng. 1865	1
1120	Providence (tin),	Uny Lelant† [8.E.] 1	0 6 7	33	32 33 .	. 77	5 0 1	0 0-M	N. 1865	1
30	Silver Rake Minin	g Company2	80 0 0				2	10 0-De	0. 1964	8
612	South Caradon (co	p.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0			. 490	10 0 7	0 0-Ja	ly. 1865	1
4000	Bt. Day United (ti	n), Redruth 1	4 0 0			. 0	5 0 0	5 0-Ma	tr. 1884	
6000	St. 1ves Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0			. 490	10 0 0	10 0-Ma	му, 1864	2
			9 0 0	18 1		. 17	1 0 0	10 0-Ja	ne, 1865	1
2000	W.Chiverton.(ld.)	Perranzabuloe[S.E.]		7714 70	14 771/	. 26	4 0 0	5 0-Ju	ly, 1865	
256	West Dames! (cor	per), Gwennan S	8 10 0		11/4 77% .	89 1	0 0 1	0 0-Ma	у, 1865	
400	W.Wh. Seton (cop	.),Camborne[8.E.]	7 10 0	= ::	•	433	0 0 4	0 0-No 0 0-Ju	V. 1864	8
512	Wheal Basset (cop	per), Illogan * [S.E.]	5 2 6	75			0 0 1	10 0-Au	ne, 1865	"
	Wheal Friendship	(copper), Devon :	0 0 0		-	296	10 0 1	0 0-Ma	8. 1860 V. 1965	5
612	Wheal Jane (silve	r-lead), Kea	3 10 0			. 15	0 0 0	10 0-Au	g. 1864	
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin)	, St. Agnes	5 4 6	414 4	76 4 76 m	2 1	1 6 0	2 6-Au	E. 1865	1
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (Id	.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0		4 6	. 59 1	7 6 0	10 0-Ma	r. 1865	-
100	Wheel Owles (tin)	, Lelant 3 , St. Just, Cornwall 7	0 26		••	288	5 0 4	0 0-Ma	r. 1864	4
204	Wheel Seton (tin	copper), Camborne . 5	0 0 0	90K **	01/00#1	. 343	3 O K	0 0 Ma	W 5004	1
1040	Wh. Trelawny(sil.	ld.),Liskeard [S.E.]	6 17 0	18	21420714	201 1	5 O 5	0 0-Jar	ne, 1865	
7000	Wicklow (copper)	[L.], Wicklow	2 10 0		13%	0.2	0 0 0	10 0-201	1865	1
				**10	75 TO 76 00	15	0 0	6 0-Ma	y, 1865	
	[* Dividen	ds paid every two mor	the. f	Dividend	is paid eve	ry thre	e month			2
						-				1

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE

	DRILLION	MILLIAND W.	III DI	AIDE	NDS I	N A	BEYA	NCE.	
240	Boscean (tin), St	Just	20 10 0			86 1	0 0 - 1	0 0-Mar.	1000
256	Condurrow (cop.,	tin), Camborns	76 10 0	90	80 90	. 85	00. 9	0 0-June,	1002
2450	Cook's Kitchen (c	opper),Illogan	. 18 18 9	9		. 1	70 0	7 0-May,	1002
1024	Copper Hill (copp	er), Redruth	12 0 0.		0 10		7 6	- Sept.	1867
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 14 0		-	. 2	100.0	- Sept.	1802
4076	Davon and Cornw	all (cop.), Tavisto	ck 6 6 8.				10 0 0	4 0-June,	1865
19800	Drake Walls (tin	, copper), Calstock	. 9 10.			0	000	2 6-Feb.	1809
2000	Dyfngwm (lead).	Wales	12 6 6	- ::		. 01	800	1 6-May,	1863
1906	East Wheal Love	l (tin), Wendron	. 3 9 0.		10 101/	. 0	0 0	2 6-Jan.	1863
940	Fowey Consols (c	opper), Tywardrea	th 4 11 6	2074.00			000	6 0-May,	1864
4000	Great South Tolgu	a (copper), Redruth	0 14 6				98 0	2 6-June,	1860
0240	Gunnislake (Clit	ters'Adit) (copper)	. 0 9 0			. 71	8 6 0	5 0-Dec.	1861
160	Lavant (copper, ti	n), St. Just	9 10 0			1001	8 0 0	1 6-Mar.	1862
840	Mount Pleasant (ead), Mold	4 0 0				00 8	0 0-May,	1860
8000	Orandd (load), Fit	ntahire	0 0 0			. 19 1	8 1 0	7 6-Aug.	1862
1772	Polherro (tin), St.	Agnes	15 00					0 8-Mar.	
612	Polhreen (tin), St.	Agnes	. 8 0 0					10 0-Nov.	
6000	Rosewall Hill and	Ransom United	3 9 6	0.0		. 1	0 0 1	0 0-July,	1868
819	South Tolgus (con	.), Redruth				. 01	000	1 6-June,	1863
498	S Wh Frances (c	op.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 10 0					0 0-May,	
980	Grearne Moor (tir	, copper), St. Just	3 17 0					0 0-Nov.	
579	Trainen Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 0 0			. 91	50 1	0 0-June,	1862
1000	Trumpet Consols	(tin), near Heiston	11 10 0	-		. 7	0 0 0 1	0 0-Sept.	1864
4900	Vigra and Clogan	(copper) [L. £5]	F 0 0					0 0-Mar.	
1094	West Caradon (con	.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 00.					0 0-Mar.	
1000	Wheel Beaset and	Grylls (tin)	. 10.00					0 0-Oct.	
1094	Wheel Eitty (tin)	Uny Lelant [S.E.	1 9 00					0 0-Oct.	
604	Wheel Margaret (in), Uny Lelant	1 3 0 0	7	6% 7% .	• 10	26 0	7 6-July,	1864
9044	Wheel Tremovne	(tip' Gwinear	. 10 11 0			. 76	60 1	0 0-May,	1863
8400	West Fower Cons	ols (and copper	7 10 0			. 6	1 3 0	5 0-Nov.	1863
8000	Wherfedele Mining	Company [L. 10s.				. 01	90 0	3 0-May,	1862
9000	A meriorate primini	Comban's fre 108"	. 0 56.				0	0 6-Jan.	1864
		FORFICE		D 71 44 7					

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Sidd Brown Suren (sen) South Australia &			
2464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5	0 0		820 0 0 5 0 0-Sept. 1864
15000 Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7	0 0	11 1034 1032	2 2 6 0 17 6 -June, 1865
12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40	0 0	21 23	
70000 English and Australian 5	0.0	- ** 21 20	101 0 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1865
10000 Eukitan and Wastiguan	0 0		1 12 0 0 2 0-Aug. 1864
15000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	0 0		714 per cent Yearly.
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2	0 0	3 214	0 14 4 0 3 0-Dec. 1864
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20	0.0.		
68000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1	0 0	21 23	21 10 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
boot Kapulus Milling Co., Australia [S.E.] 1	0 0		0 12 0 0 1 0-June, 1864
15000 Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 3	0 0		11 6 4 0 5 0-Jan. 1865
10000 Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.] 2	0 0		. 1 70 0 3 0-June, 1865
9275 New Wildberg (copper) 2	0.0		2 10 0 0 0 June, 1868
50000 Panulcilio (copper) [L. £4][S.E.] 3	0.0		0 10 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
10000 Panulchio (copper) [15. 24] [5.25.] 8	0 0	4% 8% 4%	7% per cent Yearly.
10000 Pontgibaud(sillead), France [S.E.]20	0 0		2 8 0 0 16 0-Dec. 1864
97500 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	0 0	116 % 11/4	
11000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15	0.0	44	0 13 6 0 1 0-July, 1865
43174 United Mexican(sil.), Mexico[S.E.] 28			63 15 0 2 10 0-June, 1864
20000 M		3 31/4	2 19 0 0 5 0-Sept. 1864
10000 Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] 5	0 0		0 15 0 0 5 0-Nov. 1864
50000 Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.] 1	0 0		
40000 West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1	0.0		
record in the same and farther the record for the record in the record i			- 0 19 6 0 2 6-May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni.(cop.)[L.£5]4 10	•					-				
10000	witan ann Ansangen cui (cob.)[P'T9] 4 10	Ues	-			. 4	- 5	0	0 11	0-Nov.	186
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.] 7 7	6	-							0-Dec.	
6000	Central American (silver) [L.] 5 0	0	-							10-Dec.	
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [8.E.] 16 0	0	-		-					0-Nov.	
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1] [8.E.] 0 12	6	-							9-Dec.	
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0	9	-	%	56 -					6-July,	
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.),S.A.[L.][S.E.] 3 0	0.	11%							0-Ang.	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

	FOREIGN	MINES	WITH	DIVI	DENI	8 11	A V	BEY	ANCE	
10000										
10000	Alten and Queena	ngen Uni.(cop	.)[L.£5]4 1	00			4 5	0 0	15 0-Nov	. 1853
20000	Australian (cop	.), B. Australi	a[S.E.] 7	76			0 1	0 0	1 0-Dec	. 1863
8000	Central America	n (silver) [L.	5 (0			4 6	8 0	14 10-Dec	. 1863
10000	Copiapo mining	Company Chili	[S.E. : 16 0	0					10 0-Nov	
100000	Don Fedro No. D	COLDEN L. ALL	18.E.1 0 15				0 0	9 0	0 9-Dec.	1863
103815	Mariquita and N	ew Granada [S.E.] 1 (9	34 5	6	0 9	6 0	1 6-July	1859
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.),S.A.[L.	[S.E.] 3 (0- 15	6.0		0 8	0. 0	5 0-Aug	1869
					• • •	-		0	o o-axug	. 4000
		NON-DI	VIDEND	FOR	EIGN	MI	NES.			
Share	· Mi	nes.						_		
48000	Alamilton/lead)	Spain T COT	Fer 40 3			aid. L	ast Pr	. Bus.	done. Las	t Call.
100000	Alamilios (lead), Anglo-Brazilian	chern r. wal	B.E. J.	********		100.		1%	11/4 Apr	11, 1865
40000	Anglo-Brazilian	(gota) [L. El]	[S.E.]	*******		0 60 .			Dec.	1868
										1863
										1864
										ypaid.
									Full	y paid,
							. 15	4 11	14 Apr	1, 1865
									**	,
8000	ESTRIBIT AND CARS	adian Mining (lompany II.	1					Full	ypaid.
										y paid.
						1 00.	. 95	6 234	3 Mar	. 1865
										, 1865
						100 .				1862
										y paid.
							• -	••		1863
								••		
								**		y paid.
						00.		** **		y paid.
								%	% Full	y paid.
									**	
										. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver M	lining Compan	w Mowles (1		******	00.				. 1865
4000	Peal River Land	and Mineral IT	y, mexico [1	. #1j	******	1 00.			Jun	e, 1863
									Stoo	k.
10178	Rhenish Consolida	ated Classia FROM	[L. 210]	*********	7	100.				. 1864
80000	Possa Granda (go	Id) Great) (T	Place paid, 41	75 30s. pal	a.j	-			Mar	. 1865
10000	Rossa Grande (go	Chain [L.	wrl [s.E.].	********	(Apr	11,1864
								••		y paid.
										, 1864
										1864
10000	South Europe Mi	ning Company	. Spain [L. s	£5]		5 00 .		••		y paid.
										e, 1863
								%		-, -200
									July	, 1865
								**		1865
								21/6		1864
20000	Washoe (gold) [1	0000 £5 paid, 1	0000 £3 paid	1		0 0	_			y paid.
									**	2000
									Oct.	
	Wasthing (sonner	South Anger	alia fr. 1 ra			0 0	-		Full;	
80000										
80000 75000	Worthing (copper Yorke Peninsula,	South Anatrali	aft. 1	E.J	1	00 =	. 1	%	Pully	paid.

PROG	RESSIVE	MINDO

-	Shares Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Chill	6000 North Jane
		2000 N. Levant
rid		4000 N.Phonix
64 61 64	500 Billins (lead)	700 N. Roskear
64 65	6000 Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn 2 15 0 Jan. 1865	2000 No. Shephe
65	30000 Bromlow(id.), Minsteriey, Salop 1 0 0 148 138 Mar. 1865	5610 North Wh.
64 65	Jone 1984	5610 North Wh. 5000 No. Wh. Mo 6144 N. Wh. Rol
65 65	1833 Bryntail (lead), Lianidioes 9 3 6 June, 1864 30000 Caldbeck Felis (tin) [L. £2] 0 10 0	12328 OF 81 LOL(6
64	12000 Castock Consols (copper) 2 10 0 —	9000 Old Gunnish 600 Pant-y-Glie
65	1000 Caistock Consols (copper) 2 10 0 1000 Camborne Consols (copper) 18 10 0 1000 Camborne Consols (copper) 18 10 0 1100 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis 10 18 4 114 114 June, 1865	6400 Par Censols 8465 Pedn-an-dr
y. 65	1000 Camborne Consols (copper) 18 10 0	5000 Pendeen Co 2000 Penhale Wh
65	12000 Caradon& Phonix Cons.[L.£1] 0 12 0 July, 1865	5000 Penhale Wh
65 65	6000 Carn Cambozne (con) Cambo 13 0 April, 1865	512 Penhallow 3 6000 Penralt (sil
65 64		6000 Polhigey Mo 12800 Prince of Wi
65 65	2500 Cary Char (12 20 22 26 pd., 16800 £1% pd.] Mar. 1865	6000 ProsperUni.
68		12000 Redmoor(ec
64 65	2500 Central Minera (lead) [L.£5] 2 17 0	6000 Roaring Wat 6000 Reinnie Lax
8.5 8.5	2000 Central Minera (lead) [L.£5] 2 17 0 May, 1865 3000 Chiverton (lead), Perranzabu. 6 10 0 10 914 944 May, 1865 3000 Chiverton Moor (lead)	5000 Rhafna (lead 6000 Restriggian (
85	3072 Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's 0 1 4 July, 1865	6000 Roborough I 3998 Rosewarne (
65 64	5000 Cleveland (iron), [L. £20] 10 0 0 Mar. 1865	3848 Rosewarne I
85	16000 Clawares wood (50) [1. 25] 3 10	8000 Roskear (cop 700 Roskearnows
34	5090 Connerse (cop., sulph.) [L.] 1 0 0 22s. Feb. 1865 (500 Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] 1 0 0 22s. Frully paid.	2000 Scorrier Con 800 Segienlas, M
85		30000 Snaafell (lea
15	cons Crane (copper), Camborne 28 17 0	3000 Silver Rose (20000 Sil. Vein,St.
14	Creiake (cop.), Tavistock 2 13 0	4096 Sithney Whe
14	8000 Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan 5 6 0 July, 1865	6000 S. Alfred Cor
5	1428 Crowlem (lead), Llanidlose, 1 13 0	512 South Basset 100 South Bryn
5	1428 Crowlaw (lead), Lianidloss. 1 13 0. —	6000 So. Buller (c
5	1000 Dale (lead), North Stafford. 1 0 0 Fully paid.	4096 S. Caradon V
4	1000 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan 9 4 0 Jaly, 1865	6000 South Carn I
5	2000 Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]. 0 15 0	3288 Sou. Crenve 6000 South Darre
5	6000 E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton 0 5 6 July, 1865	\$000 S. Dolcoath &
4 5	50000 Fast Gambeles (cold) (7 2 0 0 Mar. 1865	5000 So. Exmouth 5000 S. Foxdale(16
5	Bast Cambrian (gold) L. Eli. 1 00.	2000 South Gorla
5	2048 E. Falmouth (sld.), Kenwyn 5 0 6.	1024 S. Herodsfoo
5	Con E. Granvilla (con.). Camborna 2 16 0 9 01/ 02/	96 South Kilmo 2000 South Lovell
•	4000 E. Gunnislakek S Reddi (con) 8 8 6	4000 S. Minera (le 96 South Pant-y
5	6000 Fast Large (lead) [T. 62]	5325 So. Phonix
8	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Leiant 22 10 U Feb. 1865	937 So. Wh. Croft 4000 So. Wh. Kitt
1		400 So. Wh. Setor 794 Spearne Con
ı		10000 St. Cuthbert
۱	956 W	900 St. Ives Who
,	256 East Toigus (copper), Redruth 92 0 0 July, 1865 1024 E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth, 11 13 6 June, 1865 1190 E. Wheal Agy (cop.) St Clear 12 17 6	8000 St. Just Unto
	1024 E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth 92 0 0	7000 Stiperstones (
	E. Wh. Florence (cop.), Calling. 1 00	920 Stray Park (c 5000 Swincombe Vi
1	2000 E. Wil. Bussell, Invis. [S.E.]. 10 0 0 074 0 0/4 June, 1865	3500 Tin Hill (tin) 6000 Tolcarne (co)
1	6144 Eather Und (tin) Contingham 0 6 3	6000 Tolvadden (c
1	6000 Fostescue Consols	6000 Tolvadden (c 50000 Trelogan (lea- 1024 Trencrom (ti
	10000 Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 £1 10s. paid] Mar. 1865	501 Tresavean and 3105 Tresellynand
1	4096 Gariidna Untd. (tin) Wendron 4 15 0.	4440 Trevenen and F
	4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock. 2 17 6 1% 1% June, 1865	4096 Treweatha (s
1	Gian Ainn (lead), Mold [L.] I UU Fully paid.	1943 Treworlis (ti 12000 Tweive Apos
		6400 Tyne Head (t
	2000 Godolphin Hill (tin), Breage 1 10 1 1/2 June, 1865 1	0000 Walkham & I
1	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer. 4 17 U. 1%.1% 1% May, 1865	1024 Wendron Con 4000 Wentnor [L.
		3000 Wentworth Co
	100 Gramb, & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E. 166 0 0 May. 1868]	10000 West Beam (
	April, 1865 4	60 West Burton 0000 West Clogau (
	3000 Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston 1 0 0	1000 West Cwm Er 1215 W.Condurrow
	12500 Gt. No Lavey (Lot Man) (L. £11 0 10 0 1% 214 Feb 1965	3500 W. Great Wor
1	the Retailack (atl. ald., blande) 2 8 6.4 - 44	6000 W. Grylls (tir 2000 W.Maria & Fo
١		500 West Nanty () 9000 West Par Con
ı	3313 Great Wheel Reddern (tip) 7 17 6 June, 1864	1000 W. Rose Down
1		1056 WestStray Pa
1		512 West Tolgus (
ı	6400 Green Harth (lead) [T. 61] 0 1 0	9017 West Wheal J 5000 West Wh. Kit
1	4000 Grylls Wheal Florence (tin) 1 2 6 July, 1864	0000 W.Wh.Marthe
1	5068 Gwydyr Park Con Liangest 1 10 0 June 1988	1096 West Wheal V 1000 Wheal Agar(c
I	6400 Hammond (14) Thursboard F. 613 0 6 0	5790 Wh. Arthur (512 Wheal Buller,
ı	5000 Havan (id.)., Cardigan [L. £5] 4 5 0 — July, 1864 7219 Hawkmoor (tin,cop.) Calstock 3 9 0 — Jane, 1865	8000 Wh. Caradon
1	KOOO HazelGrove(sllld.)[L.£1]Flint 0 7 6	1000 Wheal Curtis 1000 Wheal Crebor
1	6000 Hingston Down (con) [G P] 5 10 6 214 276 314 Dec 1969	6000 Wheal Crofty 6144 Wh.Damsel(c
1	8000 Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington 5 7 8. 4. 3/2 June, 1865 6000 Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington 5 7 8. 4. 3/2 June, 1865 6000 Kesukok (lead), Portinscale 5 6 6. — Mar. 1862	894 Wheal Emily
1	90 Kilmorey (lead)	1000 Wh. Emma(c) 1024 Wh. Exmouth
١	4500 Total (COD.) [S.E.] 5 Co.	2000 Wheal Falmo
ı	Leawood (copper, lead)	6000 Wh.Grenville 1024 Wh. Grylls (ti
ı	963 Lelant Cons. (tin), Unv Lelant 35 0 0 Mar. 1863	120 Wh.Harriett(c
ı	1000 Liantwit Vardre (coal), [L.£5] 4 10 0 May, 1864	340 Wheal Hearle
ı	2000 Lower Park (Id.) Denhigh [L.] 3 11 0 Jan. 1864	1096 Wheal Hope (1 1000 Wheal Ida (sil
ı	merityn (tend), Filmt 1 U.s.	800 Wh. Ludcott a 968 Wheal Marger
ı	8000 Mineral Rottom (lead) 3 0 0 5	000 Wh. Mary Hut
ı		024 Wheal Par (tir
ı	1024 Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea 21 5 0 13	000 Wh. Pollard (c 024 Wheal Polmes
1	512 Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20] 6 10 0 — Jan. 1865 6400 Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth 3 17 6 — May, 1863 os	970 Wh. Prosper (c
1.	6000 New Clifford [L. £4] 1 5 0	240 Wh. Reeth (ti
1	10000 New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]	000 Wheal Rose (c. 500 Wheal Sarah (
1	6000 New East Rively Toy (tip) 1 2 6	096 WhealSidney
1	6514 New E.Russell (cop.), Tavistk. 0 9 0 Mar. 1865 6	1000 Wheal Sparnor
1	400 New Pembroke (tin and con) 0 14 6.	200 Wh.Trevenna(
1	1024 NewRosewarne(cop.), Gwinear 2 10 0 7 5 7Dec. 1864 6	000 Wheal Truscott
1	5775 New Traleigh (con.), Redrith 4 0 0	000 Wh.Unity(cop 096 Wh.Uny (tin, 500 Wheal Vlow (t
1	960 New Trevenen (tin), Wendron 8 4 0	500 Wheal Vlow (t
1	1024 New Wendron (tin), Wendron 7 10 0 Dec. 1864	
1	1024 New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.) 2 1 6 May, 1863 4096 New Wheal Lovell (tin) 1 1 0 Aug. 1865	
1	5000 New Wheal Martha (con.) II. 1 1 0 0 Fully paid	
1	6000 NewWh.Vor & MetalUtd.(tin) 0 2 6 May, 1864 10	0000 CreditFon.&M
1	1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth . 27 10 6	0000 Ebbw Vale Ir 5000 Fairbairn Eng
1	6000 North Devon (silld.) [L. £1] 0 13 0 Oct. 1863 25	0000 Gen.Cred.&F
1	18000 North Downs (cop.) Redruth 3 16 4 July, 1865 10	0000 Imperial Merc
1	5000 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 3 8 6 July, 1865 10 1800 North Downs (cop.) 14 2 6	0000 General Steam 0000 Imperial Merc 0000 Inter. Financi 0000 Joint-Stock D
1	*.* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Ex	
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k (cop.), Sithney 1 19 3... - 1 (tin,cop.), Sithney 1 19 3... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1 10 0... - 1

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. Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended Limited Liability.

No. 156

MR JAM

Mr. CROPTS has the LIVERY, all calls pat verton, £10; 50 flootif £1s.; 10 Frank Mill £28%; 2 Great Yor, £6. 6d.; 10 Korth Rock & Bowarne Comols, [away, £18; 50 Dale Classes & Bowarne United, 31, 28%; 13 South Basse 50 lingan Comolos, 7a. Example £3%; 10 Korth Basse 50 lingan Comolos, 7a. Example £3%; 10 Korth Basse 50 lingan Comolos, 7a. Example £3%; 10 Korth Basse 50 lingan Comolos, 7a. Example £4%; 50 C 8 Treatwarn, £4%; 35 C 12; 1 West Stray Part 2, 8 Bertha, Great Yoding. Metals rising.

MR JAMES JAMES LANE has F Bill, 14s.; 5 Baller, 4 Lovell, £10; 20 Drake 5 East Caradon; 10 Es T; 25 Frontino and 1 Greet Vor, £24; 50 G beagle, £3; 15 Ludeo North Treskerby, £2% Comois; 28 South Lo errom, £4. JAMES LA West Caradon.

West Caradon.

M. R. WILLIAN
POR SALE th
10 Bedel-Aur.
20 Bottle Hill.
25 Camborne Vean.
1 Candourov.
6 Castell Cara Doch
1 Candourov.
6 Ciliford Amajagama
6 Cook's Kitchen.
15 Chiverton Moor.
6 East Cara Bres.
15 Chiverton Moor.
6 East Cara Bres.
15 East Caradon.
15 East Rosewarne.
10 East Grandon.
15 East Caradon.
15 East Caradon.
15 East Caradon.
15 East Caradon.
16 East Providence.
16 Towns Comosla.
19 Prank Mills.
10 Genes Fortune.
10 Great Fortune.

Offices, 11, Royal Ex MR. WILLIAM FINANCE RILLIAM STATE IS A STATE OF THE STATE

MR. J. P. ER DEALER has I tensive and convenient posits Great Wincheste MR. G. D.

EORGE RIC BIRCHIN LAN Perience), DEALS, at GROSGE RICE WINDOW When he will be in a po-the principal mines in Aug. 18, 1865.

JOHN RISLE is a BUYER of-Great Wheal Vor. Pendeen, Stray Park.

MATTHEW 9, GRACECOU